

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Monday, March 15, 1909.

Congress Meets in Extra Session Today

IN ACCORDANCE with the call of President Taft the Sixty-first Congress of the United States will convene in extraordinary session today, for the purpose of considering a bill to revise the Dingley tariff law and of passing upon such other measures as it may deem advisable to take up. The tariff bill, of course, will be the measure of paramount importance, but it will not be the measure which will command first consideration at the hands of either branch of Congress. It is quite probable that the bill upon which the ways and means committee may agree, or which may have the approval of the majority of that committee, will not be reported to the House of Representatives for some time. This will make opportunity for other legislation, and the expectation is that not only many bills which failed of consideration in the last session but new ones by the score will be presented.

However, questions which are political rather than legislative will have to be disposed of first of all, and the manner of their disposition will have a most important bearing upon all subsequent work of the extra session. This newspaper has already summarized the situation with regard to the speakership and the rules, presenting the facts from an absolutely impartial standpoint.

It ought to be said that the outlook in Washington at the opening of the Sixty-first Congress is most encouraging. For the first time in several years the President and the congressional majority are in accord with reference to most things. This condition should make for wise legislation. We believe that it will.

It would be pretty difficult to bestow unwarranted emphasis upon the importance of the dominant note in the news from Washington regarding the threatened hostilities in Central America. Our government is by no means unmindful of the gravity of the situation. As we pointed out a few days ago in these columns nothing could be clearer than the fact that preparations for war in Nicaragua, Salvador and Costa Rica have been proceeding on an extensive scale. Because of the persistence of President Zelaya of the first named republic in prosecuting warlike measures, the United States has now broken diplomatic relations with his government. Under some circumstances this action would indicate war; under the present circumstances it indicates intervention. The dominant note in the news from Washington in reference to Central American affairs is a note of peace.

We are given the assurance quite plainly that the United States will not tolerate war in Central America. This is the assurance all right thinking American citizens have been anxious to hear. Not the least satisfying feature of the situation is that Mexico is heartily in accord with us. It is easy to see how this might have been otherwise, for Mexico might have become resentful over our further assertion of continental power. But Mexico is wisely governed, and nothing could speak more eloquently for her advancement than her attitude in the present crisis.

Manifestly, it will be to the interest of Mexico, as it must be to the interest of the United States, that the latter shall take a step now which will go far toward putting an end to Central American disturbances. Good order everywhere on this continent is essential to the prosperity and comfort of all its people, and the United States could not use its power and authority to a more beneficent end than in preventing the recurrence of the outbreaks in Central and South America, which, in addition to harming the sister republics immeasurably, have been a disgrace to the western hemisphere.

The new administration is here afforded a splendid opportunity of establishing itself at the outset in the gratitude of all peace-loving and law-abiding people.

Hauling Freight by Electricity

IT IS RATHER significant that discussion of electric transportation should now be turning from the passenger-carrying to the freight-carrying side of the railway business. The inference to be drawn is that the success of electric transportation in the passenger-carrying service is a demonstrated fact and that the further application of electric power to lines now operated by steam has become a matter of election and policy rather than a matter of feasibility. Whether or not this inference would be entirely justifiable, it is evident that the question of moving freight by electric rather than by steam power has now taken precedence, and it is in recognition of the interest in and the importance of this phase of the subject that Prof. J. B. Whitehead of Johns Hopkins University enters into a serious examination of it in one of the current magazines.

The matter of economy, of course, demands first consideration. Professor Whitehead holds that the electric engine maintains "its drawing power better" than a steam locomotive after a train attains full headway. He draws comparisons by way of illustration. For example: A typical western freight locomotive, weighing with its tender 165 tons, can develop continuously a drawbar pull of 25,600 tons up to a speed of fifteen miles an hour. An electric locomotive weighing 100 tons can develop this pull up to a speed of thirty-seven miles an hour. Moreover, as the electric locomotive does not "pound the track" so badly as the steam locomotive it may be driven at high speed with greater safety.

In these days of long and heavy freight trains, the greater output of power ascribed to the electric locomotive, as Professor Whitehead points out, is, perhaps, the most important of its merits. It will render grade climbing easier than at present, and where more than one engine may be necessary the "multiple unit" system will enable one motorman to operate all.

The question of economy is not settled by Professor Whitehead's article, but it is as enlightening as it is interesting by reason of the clearness with which it treats certain phases of the problem that, generally speaking, are only intelligible to engineers.

The name of the bureau of statistics of labor will be in no wise impaired by a change in its name to the bureau of statistics. The latter name expresses everything that is necessary.

Only the People Can Change the Date

MUCH has been said lately with regard to the changing of the date of the presidential inauguration for there appears to be a widespread impression that the President must be inducted into office with some sort of a spectacular outdoor display. While there can be no serious objection to any proper manifestation of public enthusiasm in this connection, it should be understood that it is not at all necessary. However, aside from the trivial arguments advanced in behalf of a change of date, there are many who believe it would be advisable on important political grounds. Representative Crumpacker, for instance, is quoted by the New York Press as being favorable to a change of inauguration day from March 4 to a date early in December, with the regular session of the new Congress beginning at the same time, the point being that the long interval of four months after election before the new President takes office is disturbing to business. Mr. Crumpacker, however, would not change the date of the national election.

It lies with Congress to say when the terms of its members shall begin and end, and it could by its own action easily adjust itself to any change of date in the beginning of a new administration. But it could not change the date of inauguration, for the very good reason that the constitution fixes the term of the President at four years, and any act of Congress intended to shorten or lengthen that term would be unconstitutional and, therefore, illegal. The language of the constitution is: "He (the President) shall hold his office during the term of four years." He cannot hold it four years and so many months, or weeks, or days, in order that a new inauguration date may be established. He does not hold office until his successor shall be duly qualified. He goes out of office automatically at the end of his four year term. No one else would have a legal right to take his place before the end of his four year term, save in certain obvious emergencies.

Only an amendment to the constitution which would enable a President of the United States, whose term was ending or whose term was beginning, to serve longer than four years could render a change in the date of inauguration possible.

The fathers of the republic did nothing loosely. It would be well for all of us if we studied their enactments more closely as it would save us from a great deal of useless discussion.

NEVER again can the New York comic papers make capital out of Philadelphia's alleged comatose condition. The Quaker city has been just wide awake enough to outgrow her \$24,000,000 city hall, with its 634 rooms and fourteen and a half acres of floor space.

AMONG OTHER matters very likely to obtain consideration during the special session of Congress will be a measure designed to place the government of the Panama canal zone in the hands of the President of the United States. There are reasons of state, and some of them of great importance, which seem in the minds of some of the ablest of our representatives in Washington to warrant the placing of plenary authority in this connection in the hands of the executive. As commander-in-chief of the army and navy he is now, practically, in personal control of all military posts and reservations, navy yards and naval stations. In a sense, the canal zone will be, if it is not already, a military reservation. Such objections as might be raised against granting absolute power to the President over a territory organized and inhabited in the ordinary way do not apply to the canal zone, which presents unusual and extraordinary features in government and administration.

It is hardly necessary to point out to the intelligent reader how necessary it will be that the highest authority in the land shall be empowered to act promptly and decisively in regard to matters affecting in any important particular our national waterway between the Atlantic and the Pacific.

Once opened to the commerce of the world, this highway must be guarded jealously, though in no sense narrowly, and not alone with regard for our own welfare, but in the interest of international prosperity and peace.

The New Copyright Law an Improvement

THE measure of copyright protection provided by the last session of Congress is regarded as one of the very best in existence anywhere. Many favored the granting of a perpetual copyright, but the rejection of this proposal is approved now by the majority of those interested. After the first term of twenty-eight years the term of renewal under the revised and extended law is increased from fourteen to twenty-eight years, making the entire period for the protection of the author or artist fifty-six years.

One of the most satisfying as well as one of the most important features of the new law is that it has been made to conform practically with the latest decisions of the courts. Thus writers, artists, designers, musicians and photographers are afforded not merely theoretical protection against infringements and illicit reproduction, but are safeguarded practically. It is still an open question whether the time limit should not be further extended, and not so much for the reasons usually advanced as for higher ones. The expiration of copyright in a book, for example, not only marks the cessation of the proprietary or royalty rights of the holder of the copyright in the publication, but it marks also the cessation of his control over it. It may be tampered with. It may be imperfectly reproduced. By alterations, abridgments, etc., its usefulness may be impaired or destroyed. Intentionally or unintentionally a book may be "edited" to its practical destruction. Too much "revision" has resulted to the detriment of many valuable works.

While an extension of the time limit might not prove to be a permanent remedy in such cases it would be helpful at least, and would have the merit of being another step in the direction of full protection for authors, their heirs and assigns, and the protection of readers as well.

No special favors are sought or expected by authors or in behalf of authors. They are simply entitled to the same protection as other people in all of their property rights. It is true that the property which they create is less tangible than other property. But it is none the less real for that.

FIFTEEN THOUSAND square miles of the land of the Malays added to the British empire by treaty! Are you sure? Yes, Siam!

Government of the Canal Zone

THE addition of some 15,000 square miles to the British Empire is not anything very imposing in itself. It is something like a great landed proprietor adding a foot or two to a vast estate. The importance of it lies in the fact that the newly acquired territory occupies the end of the Malay peninsula, and so almost closes the gap in the frontier of the empire as it sweeps round from the gulf of Oman to Singapore. The federated Malay States are thus placed under one government, the whole of the peninsula, with the exception of a portion of the neck, having now passed under British control. In return for the cession of this territory the United Kingdom has undertaken to finance the railway system which is to be developed southward from the Siamese capital, Bangkok, to the extent of \$20,000,000, and to gradually surrender what are known as her extra-territorial rights in Siam proper. As these rights place all British subjects without the jurisdiction of the Siamese courts, it will be seen that the Siamese government has obtained a concession which it probably values far more highly than the territory it has ceded in return. These rights, though they may often be necessary, are none the less the cause of considerable friction between the nations which enforce them and those against whom they are enforced. They have, indeed, been responsible for very much of the trouble between the great powers and Morocco. Their surrender will, therefore, no doubt be the cause of placing the relations of the government of the United Kingdom and the little kingdom of Siam on a distinctly more friendly basis.

Siam

Million Dollar Cargoes in Boston Harbor

THE ARRIVAL in Boston of seven large vessels on one day, bringing to port more than five million dollars' worth of cargo, made the day a most interesting one for merchants, railway freight agents, custom house officials, and incidentally longshoremen and restaurant-keepers. Of the seven steamships to arrive, two were from the East, one from South America, one from the West Indies, two from European continental ports, and one from England. As this was a larger incoming merchant fleet than has arrived in Boston harbor in one day hitherto, it aroused considerable enthusiasm in mercantile circles, although it was well understood that adverse weather conditions in the South Atlantic had delayed the vessels from the far east several days, bringing about the coincidence of arrival.

A harbor full of great trans-oceanic liners is an inspiring sight, indicative of New England's visibly increasing commercial relations with Europe, South America, India and China. We are eminently a trading people. Leigh Hunt once described his impressions of this country as one gigantic counter stretching along the Atlantic seaboard. We shall continue to buy and sell with the world in an ever increasing scale of magnitude, however much we shall develop our own arts and industries or diversify our agriculture. To keep New England to the fore in this great trade unfoldment it is necessary that her harbor gates be kept favorably in the world's mind.

Is it not well, therefore, to admit the proposition that one set of questions which count in trade relationship for a community which has something to sell include the depth of its harbor channel, its freight handling and storage accommodations and railway facilities on the wharves and piers of its port? A day of unusual activity such as Tuesday forces the recognition of what may be realized for countless thousands in a busy harbor, and this recognition should carry with it the understanding that shipping accommodation as well as tariff is an idea around which to rally with tenacious zeal.

THE DESPATCHES say that Mr. Taft will make a flying trip to New Haven next week. There's American enterprise for you! King Edward merely views an ascension and King Alfonso is undecided.

UNDAUNTED by solemn official assurances that he will be arrested as soon as he arrives home, ex-President Castro has bought his tickets for Venezuela. Even his critics will admire his pluck.

Outward Sign of Inward Grace

WOULD it seem like a city if billboards were removed from vacant lots and winking electric signs were darkened? Would Americans feel lonesome were gigantic lettering and lurid pictures to disappear from tops of city buildings and from outlying fields intervening between office and suburban home? Would it be dull riding in a train if starting up from the flying landscape were no weird figures tall enough to menace attention for the passing second? The Canadian government must decide this question, for it is being petitioned by a bill in Parliament, framed by Evan Frazer, to empower municipalities to regulate open-air advertising.

Something of the ideal must lurk in this Broddingnagian advertising appeal for the average American, for unless they are regarded as the outward sign of inward grace, why do these eruptive disorders of scenery remain to vex the eye? To the artistic temperament it does not readily appear what possible inward grace may be thus symbolized, nor can the man of thought, accustomed to deep preoccupation, in any wise understand. To these the appeal can hardly be directed, but rather to the more idle and exuberant who take a cheerful interest in French cooks, colored mamies, gay Mephistos and lions roaring upon a sandy plain. That the individuals who complain at the cutting off of the prospect of a beautiful building, or the unfoldment of an inspiring vista, by the intrusive announcement of a brand of edible or a particular cleanser are usually of a discriminating character, and therefore of the choicest buyers and desirable to conciliate, does not influence the advertiser to respect his wishes; rather, he regards himself as fortunate that more men are of an accommodating and interested nature, and will cheerfully attend to his dumb recital of indubitable values.

Public opinion, however, has somewhat shaped itself in Canadian cities to protest against the commercializing of natural features of the landscape. It is believed that advertising should be presented to a man when he is in a receptive mood, as upon opening his newspaper, and not thrust upon him with a shriek of color when he is seeking recreation. If Canadians are successful in quietly regulating the nuisance out of existence, Americans in the United States may take heart in the possibility of a better outward seeming for a finer inner vision of the city beautiful.

CHINA is to take a census of her millions, at home and abroad. May she discover, as this country has, that in organizing the census bureau civil service is better than the spoils system.

TAUNTON CITIZENS MAKE PLEA TODAY FOR NEW CHARTER

Favor Non-Partisan Council of Four, Like Haverhill's, Before the Legislative Committee.

DEMAND PUBLICITY

Secret Contracts and Alleged "Log Rolling" on the Part of the Present City Government Are Opposed.

A hearing was given today by the state legislative committee on cities on the petition of citizens of Taunton for a new charter for that municipality. The petitioners were represented by Representative Dovol of Taunton, who presented a new draft of the charter. This is a copy of the Haverhill charter passed last year, providing that the city council shall consist of four members, two to be elected at large each two years and the mayor to be elected for two years. The candidates are to be selected from those receiving the largest number of votes at preliminary elections, no party designations to be used. It is further provided that on petition of 25 per cent of the registered voters any ordinance passed by the city council shall be suspended, or any new ordinance shall be submitted to the voters at a special election.

Dr. Frank A. Hubbard said there is great necessity for a change in the Taunton charter. There are \$30,000 of one-year notes to be paid this year which were left over from a previous administration. This would raise the tax rate at least 10 per cent. Thus things will not be remedied by the city council as at present constituted. The bill for coal for the schools is \$3000 larger this year than last, but no one knows why this is so. The contracts are made by small committees of the city council and they do it in a secret way. They do not always give the contracts to the lowest bidder. There should be greater publicity in the business of the city and this publicity should come before the contracts are made.

William Reed said that the new charter will not do away with practical politics, but it will correct careless methods of doing business.

John J. Barker of the Taunton Co-operative Bank said that conditions are becoming intolerable and the city is getting to be a pest with people from other places. This is on account of the system, rather than on account of any person.

Judge William E. Fuller of the probate court said he indorsed the charter. At present the members of the city council are elected by wards and are apt to be the representatives of cliques, rather than of the city or even of their wards. Through log-rolling and trading, schemes may be carried through which are not to the city's interest.

In opposition, John B. Tracy, ex-mayor, said the city government is not wrong in its present form, and the new charter would be no improvement. If a new charter is to be given it should be drafted after much thought by either the city council or a carefully selected committee of citizens.

Ex-Mayor John Ahearn said that the common council should not be abolished, but if there is to be any change it should be to one large board of at least 25 members. The hearing was continued.

Saugus Asks State to Take Road That Town Owns

The committee on roads and bridges heard a large delegation from Saugus today on a petition that the state take over the Newburyport turnpike and maintain it as a state highway. They told the committee that they were burdened in years past with two turnpikes that had been originally built as private enterprises and not proving successful had been saddled on the town. One of these went through the marshes and the other through the woods. Neither was of local use. The highway commission

(Continued on Page Four, Column Two.)

PARK EMPLOYEES ON FULL TIME.

Mayor Hibbard today issued an order to the park department that the employees be placed on full time at once. At present there are 175 men working on two-thirds time and these will welcome the new order, which will make it possible for them to receive more wages.

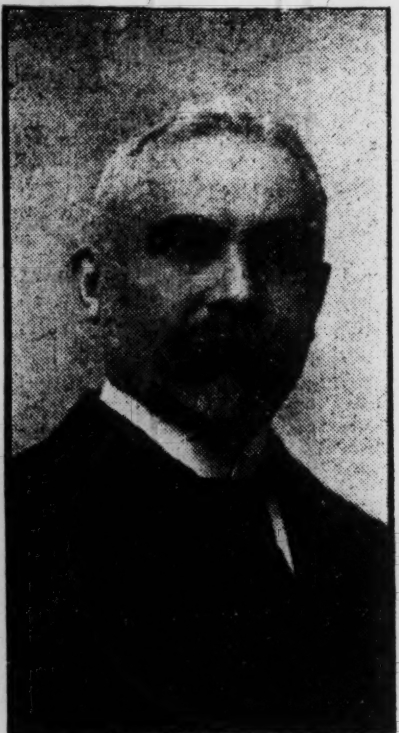
HILL TO BE A CANDIDATE.

District Attorney Arthur D. Hill has just announced that he will be a candidate for election next fall. This is the first intimation the district attorney has given of his intention.

GEORGE T. ANGELL PASSES AWAY.

George T. Angell, widely known throughout the United States for his pursuance of humane work, and as president of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, passed on this morning at his apartments at the Hotel Westminster.

Head of Improvement Board Which Advises Changes in Terminals



BENJAMIN N. JOHNSON.

Chairman of the metropolitan district improvement commission, whose report has just been filed with the Governor and mayor.

BILL WILL ENABLE PRIVATE SHOWS TO CHARGE ADMISSION

The committee on mercantile affairs has reported the bill that will allow the giving of entertainments for which admission is charged at private residences without a license. It has, however, added a perfecting section to the bill proposed by the license clerk in Mayor Hibbard's office and which is supposed to be desired to prevent the Mrs. Jack Gardner palace from coming in under this classification.

The petitioner at the time of the hearing explained it very nicely to the committee. The custom had developed, he said, in social circles for a person to "help out" some friend or acquaintance whose "talent" was not popularly recognized by allowing the use of her rooms for an entertainment for which other friends would purchase tickets. Suddenly it became known that such a course rendered the householder subject to a \$500 fine. Relief was therefore sought.

The city authorities proposed that there should be a limit placed on the capacity of the rooms to be used. Some residences had what was practically a hall. He proposed limiting the exemption to houses that could seat less than 400 persons, and the committee has taken up with this proposal.

The police authorities proposed that there was another element of society, however, that was likely to take advantage of this change. In some sections of the city the police had been obliged to request the mayor's office not to give licenses for house entertainments. These they had in mind generally terminated in a dance that disturbed the neighborhood. The committee has ignored this proposal entirely.

SELECTED AS LOS ANGELES MAYOR

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—W. D. Stephens has been selected unanimously by the city council for mayor to serve until March 26, the date set for the recall election. Under the accepted opinion of City Attorney Hewitt he will serve less than a fortnight, and will probably be succeeded by George Alexander, the candidate of the recall element.

CAPTAIN OF CYMRIC WINS PROMOTION FOR HIS HEROISM

Heroism in rescuing the passengers and crew of the steamer St. Cathbert, which was burned at sea Feb. 3, 1908, has resulted in the promotion of Capt. William Finch of the White Star liner Cymric to the command of the Arabic.

The Cymric arrived this morning from Liverpool and Queenstown and Captain Finch will make his last trip on her in the return voyage to Liverpool next week, when he will be transferred to the Arabic.

Captain Finch will be in command of the Arabic when she makes her inter-oceanic trip sailing from New York next October, arriving in San Francisco about Jan. 1, 1910, where she will disembark her passengers and take on a new lot for the return trip over the same course.

Among the Cymric's saloon passengers was Charles Escher, Jr., who brought with him on board this vessel one of the most valuable herds of cattle ever brought to this country. It consists of 23 head of polled Aberdeen Angus, worth more than \$20,000. This herd is to be shipped to his stock farm in Bolna, Ia. In addition to these were five St. Kildas sheep from Lord Rosebery's Dalmeny estate. A peculiarity of this breed of

SEVENTY-FIVE ACRE POND IN LYNN IS TO BE SOLD FOR TAXES

Unless Lien of Nearly Thirty Thousand Dollars Is Realized Water Will Become Public Reservation.

SALE SET FOR APRIL

LYNN—There will be a unique sale of real estate in the office of the Lynn collector of taxes on April 12 when the bottom of Flax pond, the largest body of water in the city, will be sold to the highest bidder. This is one of more than 150 parcels of land now held by the city for non-payment of taxes, representing a total cash value of approximately \$30,000. In this particular case taxes and interest aggregating \$29,549.92 have accumulated since the owner put in his last appearance and now there are no records to show to whom belongs the vast expanse of water in Wyoma from which the city gets most of its supply of ice.

The collector has given notice that the property will not be sold for a penny less than the amount of the tax lien, which increases public speculation as to who is going to part with nearly \$30,000 for land that is completely submerged.

The lake contains about 75 acres and at one time permission was granted by the Legislature to use it as a source of Lynn's water supply. The Flax Pond Water Company was formed, but the city's supply was finally obtained from a different source and that concern went out of business. The second recorded owner was Charles M. Hemmingsway and the third Lyman Boynton of Boston.

In the event that the boating, bathing and ice privileges of the pond fail to bring the amount of the accumulated taxes the city of Lynn will take possession of it and establish there a public reservation. The pond is a large one, extending from Glenmere to Wyoma on one side and to Lakeside on the other.

REDUCED FREIGHT RATES IN EFFECT

The reduced schedule for tariffs on import freight went into effect today on the various divisions of the Boston & Maine railroad. Freight may now be shipped from Boston to Chicago upon the basis of the "65-cent differential rate," the same that is in effect upon shipments made from Baltimore. It was to meet this Baltimore rate, which has been in existence for some time, that the cut was made in the rate upon the Boston & Maine lines.

It was said at the freight office of the Boston & Maine today that while the new schedule had made no great difference in the quantity of shipments, yet it was very probable that the volume would increase within a few days.

The new rate has the approval of the Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants' Association, and it is thought that the rate will divert to Boston much of the trade that has been entering this country at Baltimore.

SERVIA ASTUTE IN LATEST MOVE

LONDON—European chancellors are grinning today over the astute back-handed slap administered to Austria by Servia in her latest note, in which she puts it up to Austria either to accept her terms, or by refusing, to slight the powers. Austria is exasperated by the developments and is ostentatiously master. She also threatens to send an ultimatum to Servia.

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HARVARD DINING HALL CHANGES

Management of Memorial and Randall Assumed by Corporation Because of Debts Incurred.

The management of Memorial and Randall halls, the two common eating houses of Harvard College, has been taken out of their regular board of control and has been vested in the hands of a committee of three members of the Harvard faculty and corporation. This committee has called in the assistance of a firm of public accountants and production engineers of Boston, and the operation of the two halls will be entirely reorganized and placed on a paying and permanent basis.

This action of the Harvard Corporation has been made necessary by the rapid increase of the debt on Memorial Hall which has now reached the approximate sum of \$175,000.

The Harvard Corporation committee includes W. S. Burke, inspector of grounds and buildings, chairman; E. H. Wells, secretary of the alumni association, and J. D. Greene, secretary of the corporation.

The first step taken by the committee is to guarantee the price of board at Memorial Hall at \$5 a week, American plan, to all students and to raise the price of board on the "transient" tables so high as to compel the students to eat either at Randall Hall or to engage regular board at Memorial.

The indications are that one of two results will be reached. One will be that Memorial Hall will be run as a permanent eating hall on the American plan where the students of the college can obtain board at a set rate per week, while Randall Hall will be operated as a transient dining room on the European plan, where the men can come and go at will.

The other will see either Randall or Memorial Hall closed altogether and used for college work rather than student dining purposes.

EVACUATION DAY EXERCISES TO OPEN AT DINNER TONIGHT

The opening feature of the annual commemoration of the evacuation of the town of Boston by the British will take place in South Boston this evening, when the citizens' committee will hold a banquet, to which 300 persons have been invited. The banquet will be held in Bethesda Hall, which has been elaborately trimmed for the occasion.

The chief guest of honor for this observance is Maj.-Gen. George B. Davis, judge-advocate of the United States army, who arrived in this city today and was met at the station by General Bingham, representing the state, and David L. White and State Councillor Edward P. Barry, both of the citizens' committee of South Boston.

The banquet this evening will open with a reception at 7 o'clock, at which General Davis, Lieutenant-Governor Frothingham, Mayor Hibbard and President White of the citizens' committee will receive. The toastmaster at the banquet will be Michael W. Norris.

Among the speakers will be General Davis, Lieutenant-Governor Frothingham, Mayor Hibbard, Congressman O'Connell, President Treadway of the state Senate, Speaker Walker of the House of Representatives, Chairman Brand of the common council and Dr. Charles Ryder, U. S. N., who recently returned with the battleship fleet.

Among the features of Wednesday's celebration will be a general ringing of bells at 6 a. m. and 12 m., a breakfast at the Bellevue given by Mayor Hibbard at 10:30 a. m., the afternoon parade which will start at 2 p. m., and will be reviewed by the chief marshal and guests at Andrews square at 4 p. m., and an observance of the day by local organizations and patriotic societies.

The Boston chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, will hold their 14th annual dinner at Young's Hotel on Wednesday evening. Among the speakers will be United States District Attorney Asa P. French, Col. R. H. Patterson and Gen. Charles K. Darling.

The annual meeting of the Massachusetts State Society, Daughters of the Revolution, will be held in Chipman Hall, Tremont Temple, on Wednesday at 10 o'clock in the morning.

SHIP SUBSIDY FIGHT TO GO ON

WASHINGTON—Senator Gallinger, Republican, New Hampshire, will, when the Senate meets again on Friday, renew his long fight for a ship subsidy. He will introduce a bill giving \$4 a mile for carrying first-class mail on new lines to Brazil, Argentina, Chili and Peru, and to the countries beyond the Pacific ocean. The bill will differ from the ocean mail bill, which failed of passage on March 2, by three votes in the House, in that it does not increase the compensation of third-class steamers of 14 knots and does not specify the ports from which lines shall run.

FEDERAL JUDICIAL PARTY IS PLEASED WITH PORTO RICO

Two United States Judges, Court Clerk Darling and Telephone Official Enthusiastic Over Progress.

GROWTH IS NOTABLE

Judge Frederick Dodge of the United States district court, Boston, Judge Clarence Hale of the United States district court for New Hampshire, Gen. Charles K. Darling, clerk of the United States circuit court of appeals, and Frank A. Houston, general manager of the New England Telephone Company, arrived in Boston today, after a month's tour of the island of Porto Rico.

All looked happy and had nothing but words of praise for the persons who entertained them while on their tour of Uncle Sam's new possession.

General Darling when interviewed by a reporter for The Christian Science Monitor stated that he was surprised at the growth of the island since he landed there in the first army expedition with General Miles 11 years ago this spring. General Darling in speaking of the trip said:

"The party landed in San Juan after a most pleasant trip on board the steamer Carolina, and we were met by Governor Post and escorted to the palace in that town. We met Judge Bernard S. Rody of the United States district court of Porto Rico. He was an old Boston newspaperman and was at one time affiliated with Gen. Benjamin Butler's office. Later he went down south and for a number of years was in Congress.

"While at San Juan we also met Collector of the Port Richardson, and at Guanica Lewis J. Proctor, a former Boston boy and now general manager of the San Juan Telephone Company, entertained the party. Mr. Proctor has done much toward building up the island. He was once assistant commissioner of the interior, and was instrumental in improving the roads."

General Darling asserted in the course of his interview that he was surprised at the remarkable growth of the towns and villages. "Business prosperity is very marked, especially in sugar and tobacco products. Large factories have been erected for sugar refining and the tobacco business and the plants are running on full time," he said.

"In Guanica there was only one principal street when I landed there with the United States army 11 years ago, but today that village is fairly humming with business, and now has the largest sugar plant in the world within its boundaries."

"Carts carry the raw cane to this plant and it goes through the various processes and tons upon tons of sugar are turned out each day. In many of the other towns and villages, such as Arecibo, Aguado, Adjuntas and Ponce, business activity is noticeable."

Good roads are one of the biggest improvements made in the island, the general said, and consequently the natives and American people living there have taken to automobiles.

General Darling and the other members of the party traveled in railroad coaches, automobiles and on horseback through the various towns and villages and through the vast coffee and sugar plantations.

Speaking of the coffee industry in the island, Gen. Darling stated that the coffee that is being raised is of the poor grade, for the people in the island do not use the best grades. He said that the coffee business was not thriving, for that is the only product grown on the island that is not protected by the tariff. Accordingly, the people, he believed, did not take much pains in growing that product.

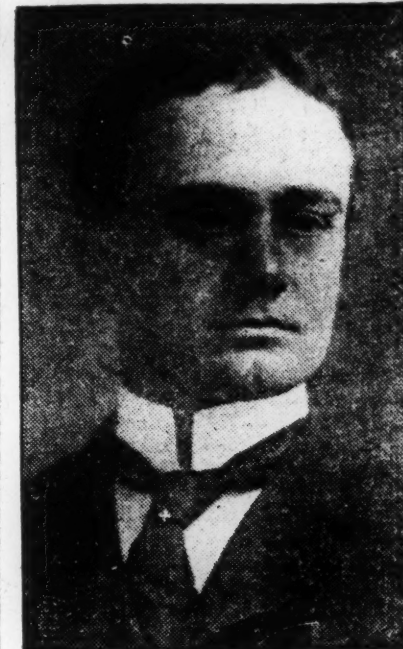
WELLESLEY AND BROOKLINE HOLD TOWN MEETINGS TODAY

Wellesley and Brookline are holding their annual town meetings today and the warrants in both places call for the expression of the citizens' opinions on many matters of importance. At Wellesley there are no contests over town officers to be elected, but the long warrant of 65 articles provides many questions over which there are differences of opinions.

Among the principal articles outside of the annual appropriations is one to see if the town will appoint a committee to investigate the sewerage question and to report before the next town meeting. Another article is to see if the town will vote to enter into a contract with some other town to take care of its poor and to rent the town farm for a term of years. The reason is because of the few inmates at the town farm.

At Brookline the situation is far different and there are some lively contests for the places on the board of selectmen. In addition to the regular nominees, William Craig, Horace James, John A. Curtin, Philip S. Parker and James F. Quinn, the names of Nathaniel Conant, Ambrose E. Pratt and Lyman J. Clarke appear on the ballot. The only other contested election is

Chosen for Chief Marshal at Exercises When Lowell Becomes Head of Harvard



(Photo by Morris Burke Parkinson.)
THOMAS N. PERKINS.

Thomas Nelson Perkins, who has been elected chief marshal of the ceremonies attending the inauguration of A. Lawrence Lowell as president of Harvard next fall, is a native of Milton, Mass., and was born in 1870.

He was a member of the Harvard class of 1891 in the academic department and of the law department in 1894. In 1897 he became a member of the State street law firm of Ropes, Gray & Gorham, where he has remained since that time. Mr. Perkins became a member of the Harvard corporation in 1905.

COUNCIL MAY PASS NEW BUDGET OVER THE MAYOR'S VETO

Mayor Hibbard will receive today the annual appropriation order of \$19,150,677 (exclusive of the water department appropriation of \$1,039,300) in the passage of which the aldermen concurred with the common council Monday night. This exceeds the mayor's estimate by \$1,039,360, and it is thought that if he cuts it down there are sufficient votes in the council to pass it over his veto.

Alderman Hale of ward 11 secured the passage of an order providing for the appointment of a special committee of the aldermen to investigate the condition of the accommodations for prisoners awaiting trial in the various municipal court buildings.

The aldermen concurred with the resolutions regarding the George F. Parkman bequest, which declare that it is inexpedient to establish a new department for the sole purpose of expending the income from the fund on grounds now in the exclusive charge and care of the park commissioners and superintendent of public grounds.

MALDEN PRAISES ITS FIRE LADDIES

The Malden fire commissioners have presented Capt. William E. Coomb and Lieut. J. T. Nicolls of the central fire station with patent lanterns, which will not go out even in the densest smoke or strongest breeze. The presentation was made at a meeting of the commissioners, Clerk John H. Hannan making the speeches.

Commissioner Hough has also announced the promotion of Hoseman William P. Chadwick of Engine 1, a member of the fire force, to the position of permanent man, the appointment to go into effect April 1.

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TAFT IN MESSAGE READ IN CONGRESS URGES NEW TARIFF

The President's Document, Notable for Brevity and Conciseness, Is Delivered at Noon Today.

WRITES WITH FORCE

Recommends Immediate and Exclusive Revision of the Dingley Revenue Schedules as Inadequate.

WASHINGTON—President W. H. Taft sent his message on the tariff to the Senate and the House of Representatives at noon today, as expected. It was read in both bodies. It is remarkable for its brevity, force and conciseness.

Its closing words are characteristic: "The less time given to other subjects of legislation in this session the better for the country."

Outlining very briefly his reasons for calling the extraordinary session, the President says that the present tariff rates fail to provide a source of government revenue sufficient to meet the expenditures.

He says that by July 1 the excess of expenditures over receipts for the current fiscal year will amount to \$100,000,000.

President Taft's message in full is as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I have convened the Congress in this extra session in order to enable it to give immediate consideration to the revision of the Dingley tariff act. Conditions affecting production, manufacture and business generally have so changed in the last 12 years as to require a re-adjustment and revision of the import duties imposed by that act.

More than this, the present tariff act, with the other forces of government revenue, does not furnish income enough to pay the authorized expenditures. By July 1 next, the excess of expenses over receipts for the current fiscal year will equal \$100,000,000.

The successful party in the last election is pledged to a revision of the tariff.

The country and the business community especially expect it. The prospect of a change in the rates of import duties always causes a suspension or halt in business, because of the uncertainty as to the changes to be made and their effect. It is, therefore, of the highest importance that the new bill should be agreed upon and passed with as much speed as possible, consistent with its due and thorough consideration.

For these reasons I have deemed the present to be an extraordinary occasion, within the meaning of the constitution, justifying and requiring the calling of an extra session.

In my inaugural address I stated in a summary way the principles upon which, in my judgment, the revision of the tariff should proceed, and indicated at least

(Continued on Page Four, Column One.)

ANNUAL MEETING OF COAL DEALERS

Retailers in Session in Ford Hall Today Declare They Are Essential to Keep Harmony in the Trade.

The Retail Coal Dealers Association of New England met in Ford Hall today for their eighth annual convention, which lasts through today and Wednesday. Mayor Hibbard made an address of welcome to which President George A. Cooper responded.

President Cooper in his address urged the need of publicity as the remedy to bring about a better understanding in the coal trade, which will benefit dealers, operators and customers. He said that the public should know the cost of mining and transportation and the amount that went to each factor in providing the coal.

Secretary F. G. Humphrey reported what the association has done. He said it has convinced the producers and wholesalers that the retail dealer is an essential factor in the coal business. It has proved that it is for the best interests of the business that the different branches work together for the common good. Another benefit of the association he said was to guard against unfair legislation.

W. A. Leonard, president of the New York Coal Exchange, was the chief speaker.

The election of officers will be held Wednesday morning.

TAFT TO VISIT NEW YORK.

NEW YORK—President Taft, it is announced, will be present on Thursday evening at the Cleveland memorial exercises to be held in the great hall of the College of the City of New York, St. Nicholas terrace and 139th street.

News of the World Told by Cable and Correspondence

UNIONISTS GAIN; LIBERALS LOSE

The following table shows the increase in the Unionist vote and the decrease in the Liberal vote at recent by-elections held in the United Kingdom:

	Inc. In Unionist Vote.	Dec. In Liberal Vote.
Mid-Devon	1,355	447
South Hereford	702	540
Worcester	480	683
Leeds (South)	2,780	926
Hastings	1,147	458
Peckham	3,406	1,427
Dewsbury	1,124	1,170
Manchester (North-West)	1,019	851
Kinardshires	439	216
Wolverhampton (East)	1,171	1,096
London	2,645	2,197
Newport (Salop)	480	305
London (York)	1,063	1,712
Penryn	687	421
Hungerford	496	1,048
Newcastle-on-Tyne	1,921	670
Chesham	1,227	874
Taunton	134	415
Forfarshire	633	374
Glasgow (Central)	1,009	1,335
Edinburgh (South)	1,879	700
Hawick Burghs	64	97

PUBLIC TO VIEW BIBLE PICTURES

LONDON—The deep interest which the public has always taken in pictures of a biblical character is responsible for an exhibition which will be held in the Albert Hall in the autumn of this year. The great building will be turned into an illustrated New Testament, for a series of tableaux will be produced giving realistic incidents during the time Jesus was teaching and healing in and about Jerusalem.

THIRTY PAINTINGS SEIZED.
PARIS—The police have seized 30 paintings which bore the alleged forged signatures of Jean Jacques Henner, Narcisse Diaz, Gustave Courbet and Felix Ziem, all noted French artists. The paintings were destined for sale at New York.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON.
BOWDOIN SQUARE—"Arrah Na Pogue."
CASTLE SQUARE—"You Never Can Tell."
COLONIAL—"The Girl of Greenberg."
GLOBE—"Wine, Woman and Song."
HOLLIS STREET—"Lady Frederick."
KREWE—"Vandeville."
MAJESTIC—"The Witching Hour."
ORPHEUM—"Vandeville."
PARK—"Topsy Turvy."
TREMONT—"Kitty Grey."

NEW YORK.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—"Brewster's Mill."
ALHAMBRA—"Vandeville."
ASTOR—"The Man from Home."
BELASCO—"The Fighting Hope."
BIDOL—"A Gentleman from Mississippi."
BLANCK—"Vandeville."
CANDY—"Havana."
COLONIAL—"Vandeville."
CRITIC—"The Richest Girl."
Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday matinees, Mimi Aguilera in "Zaza."
DAILY—"The Goddess of Reason."
EMPIRE—"The Girl of Greenberg."
GAIETY—"The Traveling Salesman."
GARDEN—"Meyer and Son."
GARRICK—"The Patriot."
GERMAN (Irving place)—"The Open Door."
GERMAN (Madison ave. and 50th)—Konrad Dreher in repertoire.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—"The American Idol."
HACKETT—"A Woman's Way."
HAMBURG—"The Fighting Hope."
HERALD SQUARE—"The Return of Eve."
HILFPOINTE—"Spectacles."
HUNTER—"The Fighting Hope."
KNICKBOCKER—"The Fair Co-Ed."
LIBERTY—"Kassa."
LYRIC—"The Girl of Tomorrow."
LYRIC—"The Blue Mouse."
MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE—"Wednesday evening, 'The Blue Mouse.'"
Friday evening, "Princess d'Auberge."
Saturday afternoon, "La Navarraise."
Saturday evening, "The Blue Mouse."
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—"Monday evening, 'Cavalleria Rusticana' and 'Pagliacci.'"
Wednesday evening, "The Bartered Bride."
Thursday evening, "Faust."
Friday evening, "Die Walkure."
Saturday evening, "Die Walkure."
Sunday evening, performance for the benefit of the pension and endowment fund of the company, with six operas, sung by the leading singers.
METROPOLIS—"Bandana Land."
MAJESTIC—"The Blue Mouse."
MAXINE ELLIOTT—"The Bachelor."
NEW AMSTERDAM—Robert Mantel in repertoire.
Tuesday evening, "Hamlet."
Wednesday afternoon, "March."
Wednesday evening, "The Blue Mouse."
Thursday evening, "The Merchant of Venice."
Friday evening, "Othello."
Saturday afternoon, "The Merchant of Venice."
Saturday evening, "March."
NEW YORK—"The Blue Mouse."
SAVOY—"The Battle."
STUYVESANT—"The Blue Mouse."
WALLACK—"The Blue Mouse."
WEST END—"The Warrens of Virginia."

CHICAGO.
AMERICAN—"Vandeville."
AUFORUM—"Polka of 1908."
CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE—"Via Wireless."
COLONIAL—"Little Nemo."
GARRICK—E. H. Sothern in repertoire.
Monday evening, "Hamlet."
Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings, "Richelieu."
Friday evening and Saturday afternoon, "Lord Dunsany."
Saturday evening, "Hamlet."
GREAT NORTHERN—"The Heir to the Throne."
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—"The Head of the Family."
HAYMARKET—"Vandeville."
ILLINOIS—"The Blue Mouse."
LA SALLE—"The Golden Girl."
McVICKER—"Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch."
MAJESTIC—"Vandeville."
OLYMPIC—"Vandeville."
PARK—"The Blue Mouse."
PRINCESS—"The Blue Mouse."
STUDEBAKER—"The White Sister."
WHITNEY—"A Broken Idol."

BOSTON CONCERTS.
TUESDAY.
FENWAY COURT, 8:15 p. m.—Kneisel Quartet, assisted by Mue. Katharine Goodson, pianist.
SYMPHONY HALL, 8 p. m.—Band concert, Captain Lovings's Philharmonic Constabulary Band.
WEDNESDAY.
SYMPHONY HALL, 2:30 p. m.—Philippine Constabulary Band.
SYMPHONY HALL, 8 p. m.—Philippine Constabulary Band.
THURSDAY.
CHICKERING HALL, 8:15 p. m.—Flonza String Quartet.
FRIDAY.
THE THEATERS, 11 a. m.—Songs and reading, Miss Ida Mule.
JORDAN HALL, 3 p. m.—Miss Ethel Altemus, pianist, and Lillian Hall, alto.
SATURDAY.
SYMPHONY HALL, 2:30 p. m.—Violin recital, Miesha Elman.
SUNDAY.
SYMPHONY HALL, 3 p. m.—Philippine Constabulary Band.

BULGARIAN CHIEFS SEEKING PEACE IN CONSTANTINOPLE

SALONICA, Turkey—Nothing could better illustrate the change that has come over Turkey than the presence in Constantinople of the three leading chiefs of Bulgarian bands, Panitza, Chernoieff and Sandanski. Christo Tchernopieff and Theodore Panitza are the founders of the Bulgarian committee operating in Macedonia, while Sandanski is the most prominent Macedonian leader since the days of Saraf.

The recent debate in the Turkish parliament on present conditions in Macedonia was not characterized by a tone friendly to the Bulgarians. According to the grand vizier, who as general inspector came to know Macedonia more thoroughly than any else in Turkey and possibly out of it, the Bulgarians "operated" in Macedonia for seven years before the Greeks had any thought of retaliating as they have since done, with the Bulgarians' own barbarous methods. Nevertheless, the thorough discussion given the subject, even though it led to much bickering between the Christian deputies of various nationalities, evidenced the universal desire of putting an end to the unbearable situation in the three vilayets. And now, as in response to the measures voted at the time, the three Macedonian comitadjis have come to the metropolis and not only expressed their conviction that the constitutional regime alone can save Macedonia, but that a complete agreement between Bulgarians and Greeks in Macedonia, that is, between Exarchists and Patriarchists, is perfectly feasible. This is hailed as an enormous advance on the standpoint of only a few weeks ago, when the temporary lull caused by the new regime threatened to resolve itself into a much worse condition than ever. Not that anybody can see as yet how such an agreement between the two rivals can even be outlined, but the mere thought of it coming from a Panitza or Sandanski is unprecedented.

The three leaders have made themselves known as ardent socialists, and they have just formed a new committee on social democratic principles. Their program includes autonomy of schools throughout Macedonia, as well as decentralization of government as advocated by Prince Sabah-ed-Din's Liberal Unionist party. The latter includes many Greek deputies and thus affords a common ground between the two nationalities.

This program of course does not find favor with the Young Turks and has not much chance under present conditions. On the other hand, all three emphasized the necessity of unity and loyalty within the Ottoman empire, a welcome expression from that source. Sandanski recently visited the Chamber of Deputies and was fairly well received.

Monarchical Bulgaria, it is now generally conceded, is no longer a menace to the integrity of Macedonia. Republican tendencies have become very noticeable among all classes of Bulgarians everywhere, and while for the establishment of an independent Bulgaria the monarchical system was the most convenient, it is not absolutely necessary. There is no desire of strengthening the throne by territorial acquisitions. Bulgarians are recognized as well fitted for popular government, and a Bulgarian republic is likely to be a big improvement over the present government, in the opinion of many Levantines, though it is by no means looked for in the near future.

Socialism is gaining ground, not only in Macedonia but also in Armenia, where its agrarian program is rapidly superseding the old doctrines of the passing secret societies. To both countries it came from Russia, and is likely to prove a wholly unexpected but eminently modern factor in southeastern Europe and the Levant.

Domestic Briefs
NEW YORK—The real and personal property of the late Bishop Henry Codman Potter had a net value of \$361,037.
MASSILLON, O.—Gravel which assays as it contains \$40 worth of gold in every ton has been found on a farm at Beach Grove.
VINITA, Okla.—Attorneys for Governor Haskell and others entered a motion Monday to quash the indictments. The case went over until the April term at Tulsa.

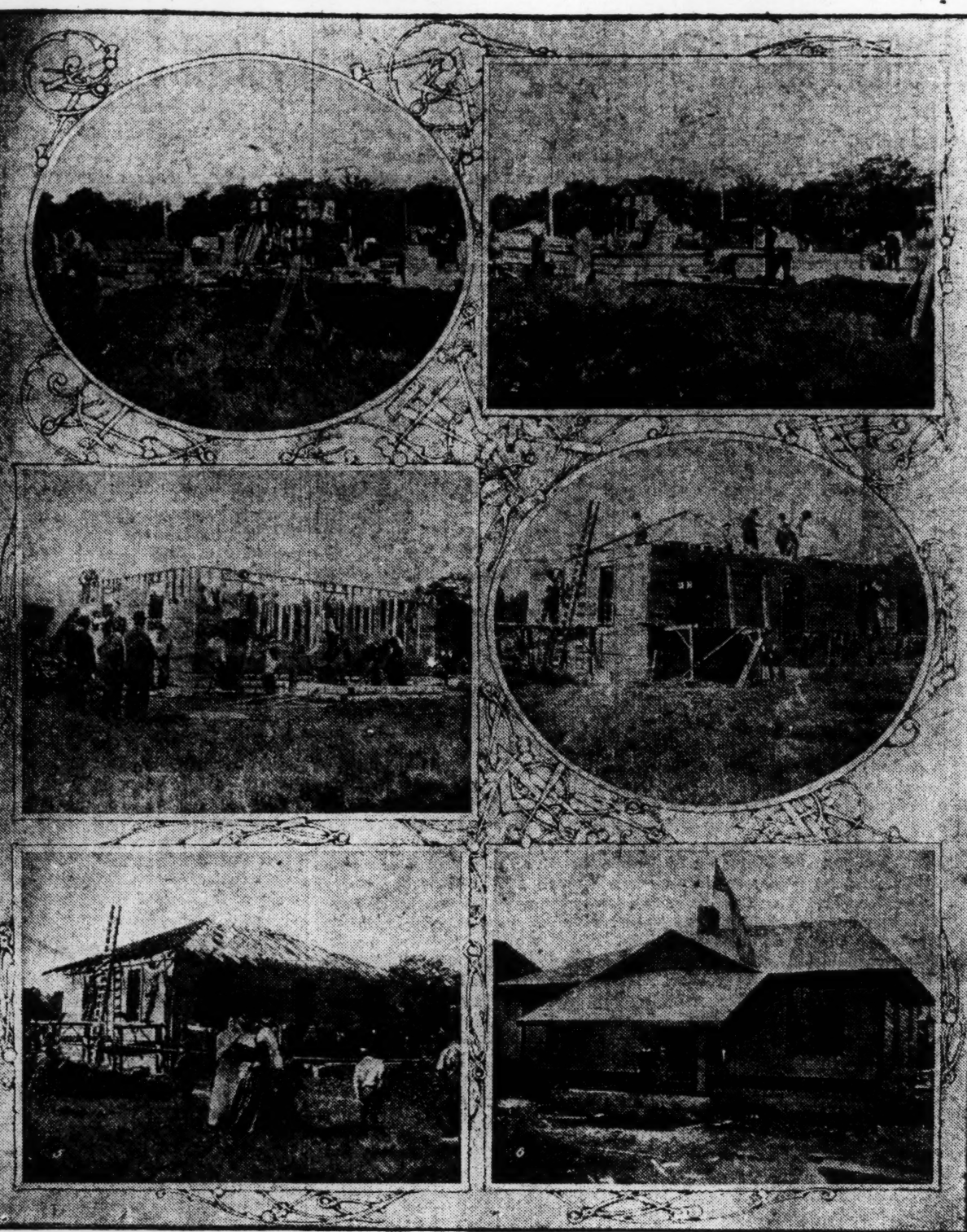
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The United States circuit court of appeals sustains a decision of the St. Paul federal court, which fined the Wisconsin Central railroad \$17,000 for granting rebates.

CHICAGO—William J. Bryan in an interview Monday permitted it to be inferred that he might be a candidate for the United States Senate from Nebraska in 1911 to succeed Elmer J. Burkett, Republican.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass.—Upward of a square mile on the Hoosac range from North Adams to Clarkburg, has been purchased for a game preserve, it is understood, for a New York sportsmen's club.

ATLANTA, Ga.—The Old Colony Trust Company has asked for foreclosure of mortgages on the Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic railroad under the Georgia Terminal Company and the appointment of a receiver.

Modern Cottage Completed in Single Day



(Photographs by Courtesy of the Illustrated London News.)
STYLE OF HOUSE TO BE BUILT FOR EARTHQUAKE SURVIVORS AT MESSINA BY THE UNITED STATES.
Left top—After two hours' work; the beginning of the four-roomed cottage.
Right top—At the end of the fourth hour; the concrete block foundations almost finished.
Left center—During the seventh hour; placing the wooden framework of the cottage in position.
Right center—At the ninth hour; cutting in the windows, and beginning the roof.
Left lower—After 10½ hours' work; the roof nearing completion.
Right lower—At the end of 14 hours; the four-roomed cottage finished.

ARABIAN folklore tales which tell how Aladdin's palace was picked, like a wireless message, out of the air by the legerdemain of the times and country, are discounted by the rapid construction feats of modern skilled artisans who use no legerdemain at all, except that of trained brain and hand. House building in a day is no longer a feat to puzzle the carpenters and masons, although it is quite an achievement, it must be confessed.

The story of how a four-room cottage of how it is done to be told, as it is in the pictures.
The first picture, to the left, at the top, shows the work that had been accomplished in four hours after beginning operations. In four hours the concrete block foundations were almost finished, as is shown in the next illustration to the right of the first. The third one shows the workmen placing the wooden framework of the cottage in position, during the seventh hour. In this stage the window spaces have appeared and the walls are about half boarded up, but in the fourth picture, taken at the ninth hour, the walls have been boarded up, the stagings put up for the clapping and ladders reared for the workmen to ascend to the roof, the rafters of which have begun to appear. After 10½ hours' work the roof is nearing completion, clapping is progressing and the structure is beginning to challenge attention on account of its resemblance to a finished habitation, as is shown in the fifth picture. The sixth represents the house as it stands completed, with a porch, and all painted, trimmed and fitted.
The house is 32 by 24 feet in dimensions. The force of men necessary to do the work was as follows: Four worked 14 hours, and three worked 12 hours, 12 lathers and 12 plasterers worked three hours; two men built the chimney in 4½ hours; four men put on the roof in three hours; two men did the plumbing and gas fitting in 10 hours; four painters worked nine hours; one man did the electric wiring in an hour and a half.

RUSSIA SEEKING TO ACT IN PERSIA

ST. PETERSBURG—The government has notified Great Britain that Russia can no longer maintain a passive attitude in regard to Persia and insists that the two governments adopt the sternest measures to restore peace. The British government is in accord with Russia and the only thing which prevents immediate action is the inability of the two cabinets to agree on the exact method of repression.

ROME—The United States supply ship Celtic, which has been engaged in rendering aid to the earthquake sufferers, will arrive at Naples Wednesday and will leave for the United States next week.

BUENOS AIRES—The Argentine government has signed the exequatur of Richard M. Bartleman, the new American consul-general at Buenos Aires. Mr. Bartleman was formerly consul-general at Madrid.

MEXICO CITY—Arrangements have been completed by the Mexican war department with the Krupp of Germany for the installation of an extension to the military powder works at Santa Fe for manufacturing smokeless powder and gun cotton.

DINNER TO HONOR MAINE ADMISSION
The 89th anniversary of the admission of Maine to the Union was observed by a dinner given by the Maine Daughters' Club of Boston on Monday evening at the Parker House. The members and guests of the club were received by Mrs. William H. Mitchell, president of the club, assisted by Mrs. Marietta F. Hilton, the vice-president.

KING TO SEE WRIGHT FLY.
PAU—King Edward has retained a suite of rooms at a local hotel. His Majesty is expected to come here today from Biarritz to watch an aeroplane flight by Wilbur Wright.

CLOSE WESTFORD SCHOOL.
WESTFORD, Mass.—Westford school has decided to close the Minors Corner school and transport the children of this district to Center School.

CANAL'S COMPLETION WILL BE GREAT HELP TO RHONE SHIPPING

PARIS, France—The Rhone, one of the most important waterways of France, will acquire even greater prominence as a navigable highway with the completion of the ship canal from Marseilles connecting with it, by means of which the river will become one of the principal international systems of transit across France.

The flow of the Rhone is somewhat irregular; thus, while at low water its discharge between the Saone and the Isere is only 240 cubic meters per second, its mean flow is 630 cubic meters, and in flood times the discharge may even reach 7000 cubic meters.

The effort is about a quarter of a century old to improve the navigation facilities of this stream by providing for an all the year around channel of practically uniform width and depth. With this object in view a series of operations has been methodically carried on since 1884. The method employed consists of a system of gradual improvement in the bed of the river by a judicious regulation of the banks.

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND RAILROAD PLANTS AT PARA

PARA, Brazil—With the installation of a new electric tramway system and an electric light plant, both recently completed, Para is entering upon an era of modern improvement, the old mule-drawn tramcars having proved to be no longer adequate to the needs of the population of the city. The new service is modern in every way, being a slight modification, to meet South American needs, of the street car systems of North America.

A 99-year concession was obtained in 1905 for the purpose of electrifying the tramways of Para by the Para Electric Railways & Lighting Company (Limited) of London. An American engineering firm was awarded the contract for the complete reconstruction of the line and the installation of the lighting plant.

ROAD FACILITIES TO BE ENLARGED

BIRMINGHAM, Eng.—Birmingham's railroad facilities are undergoing a renovation that will add greatly to the convenience of the city as a business center. The new Moor street station of the Great Western Railway Company, for which the shareholders recently authorized an appropriation of £50,000, is expected to be ready for use the coming summer. The site now being cleared for the new passenger station adjoins the old Moor street police court. A new line is being built, a part of a larger scheme, to relieve traffic conditions, particularly relating to suburban travel. This involves the building of the North Warwickshire Railway and the rebuilding of the Snow Hill station. This line will afford greater facilities for traffic by way of Worcester, and a freight depot which is to be built in connection with the line will furnish an important center for the distribution of fruit and market produce.

CAVE MAY CONTAIN RADIUM DEPOSIT

CHILPANCINGO, Mex.—The discovery of a strange substance in a cave near the town of Cornilla leads to the belief that radium is in the composition of the interior. The inside of the cave gives off an iridescent glow constantly, and when the rocks are broken the brilliancy of the interior is greatly enhanced, according to all reports. Samples of rock brought from the cave glow in the darkness.

LONDON HAS NEW LAW FOR SCHOOLS

LONDON—The London educational committee has passed a report received from its sub-committee which suggested compulsory schooling up to 15 years of age, and half-time school from 15 to 18.

UNCLE SAM POOR AGENT FOR LAND

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—That Uncle Sam would make a poor real estate agent is indicated by the advertisement for the lease of Santa Barbara Island which the government has just issued. The advertisement follows:

The island is about 40 miles from the mainland, is about one and one-half miles long and one mile wide. The Pacific coast pilot states that there is no water on the island and no grass, but plenty of prickly pear and shrubs. The island rises to an elevation of 547 feet. Landing is at all times difficult and can be effected in only two places. The anchorage is in eight fathoms of water, with clean, sandy bottom, but no good holding ground.

OPPOSE INCREASE OF INDIANS' POWER

LONDON—The House of Lords has rejected clause 3 of the Indian councils bill, 59 to 18. The clause is that which empowers the governor-general in council, with the approval of the secretary of state, to create an executive council in any province under a lieutenant-governor. That the clause was regarded with distrust by those peers who have had most intimate experience of India was manifest during the debates on the second reading, when Lord Curzon, Lord Lansdowne and Lord Macdonnell united in condemning it.

Lord Cromer appealed to the secretary of state from India to postpone the consideration of the clause until the views of the government of India upon it had been ascertained, but Lord Morley insisted that the rejection of clause 3 would be most unwise. Lord Macdonnell, whose sympathy with Lord Morley's scheme cannot be doubted, urged that Indian administrators have been opposed to this step for 40 years, and that the change had never been asked for even by the most advanced section of Indian politicians.

In speaking of the demands of the Mahomedans for a separate register, for a number of seats in excess of their numerical strength and for a member on the Viceroy's executive council, Lord Morley said: "Let us not forget that the difference between Mahomedanism and Hinduism is a difference in life, tradition, history, in all the social things as well as articles of belief that constitute a community. In talking of Hindus and Mahomedans we are dealing with and brought face to face with vast historic issues. Thoughts of that kind are what give to Indian politics and to human work an extraordinary fascination, and at the same time impose the weight of no ordinary burden."

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Leading Events in Athletic World — Courtney Shifts Crews

AMERICAN HOCKEY TEAMS CLOSE VERY SUCCESSFUL YEAR

New York Athletic Club and Harvard University Defeat Strongest Canadian Sevens Without Losing a Game.

GROWING POPULAR

NEW YORK—The ice hockey season which has just closed has been the most successful one ever held in the United States. While the game was but recently introduced into this country from Canada, American players have become so proficient in the sport that they are now able to hold their own with the best teams of Canada, the originator of the game.

Not only did our leading college teams show their superiority over the best college sevens of Canada, but the crack seven of the New York Athletic Club closed a very successful season in the Amateur Hockey League by defeating the strong Victoria seven, which was one of the strongest amateur hockey teams in Canada.

The teams which represented Harvard University and the New York Athletic Club, and which won the championships in their respective leagues were undoubtedly the strongest ice hockey teams ever organized in this country. Neither team was defeated in its championship race and the only team that succeeded in defeating the Harvard seven during the entire season was the New York Athletic Club. This defeat came before the Harvard team was organized, and when playing at its top form, it would have given the New York aggregation a hard battle.

That the next few years will witness a marked advance in the development of this sport among the colleges and athletic clubs of this country is certain. Unless there is a marked change in sentiment it is going to become the most popular winter sport. The only thing now in the way of a speedy growth is the lack of facilities for big games. With the exception of New York, Cleveland and Pittsburgh, there are no indoor rinks where games can be held when there is a lack of natural ice. This has been an especial drawback to the development of the game around Boston. Plans are now underway for the building of a large rink in Chicago, and, if certain parties taken an interest in the building of the proposed rink for Boston, next year will find a marked increase in the perfection of this sport in this country.

BRYN MAWR WINS AT POLO.

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—The first match of the polo tournament here Monday was between Bryn Mawr and Los Angeles, and it resulted in a victory for the Pennsylvania team. The easterners showed superiority in team work and hit the ball harder. The final score was: Bryn Mawr 9, Los Angeles 5. Burlington and Riverside also met, the former winning.

VOTE ON CHARTER MAY BE RETAKEN

Rumor That the Chamber of Commerce and Merchants Association Were Asked to Reconsider Action.

Rumors have been current that the board of directors of the Boston Merchants Association would be petitioned to call another meeting of the association and the Chamber of Commerce to reconsider the action taken on the city charter referendum at the meeting last Wednesday. The executive committee of the association is meeting this afternoon and the monthly meeting of the board of directors will be held tomorrow afternoon at 2:30. It is understood, however, that no petition has been received by President Storrow regarding the referendum matter, and it is said that there is no certainty that any formal petition will be received.

At the meeting tomorrow evening at the Hotel Somerset the topic will be "Industrial Education." Prof. Charles Sumner Howe of Cleveland, Andrew S. Draper of New York and Frederick P. Fish will be the speakers.

The meeting on April 21 will be given up to "the men of tomorrow." The sons of members of the two organizations will be the guests of the united body.

The association and the chamber anticipate the early passage by the Legislature of the bill authorizing the consolidation. Plans are being made for the celebration of the union. President Taft has promised to be present. The date will be fixed to suit his pleasure. Prominent commercial bodies throughout the country will be invited to be represented at this celebration.

TAUNTONIANS WANT A BRIDGE.

TAUNTON, Mass.—A petition signed by every prominent business concern in this city, asking for a bridge over Mill river has been submitted to the city council. Such a bridge would save teamsters going to the freight depot a trip of over a mile. Some of the large concerns have offered to donate toward the cost.

MORE SHIFTS BY COURTNEY

First Varsity Crew Now Contains Five Members of Last Year's Victorious Freshman Eight.

ITHACA, N. Y.—As a result of another shakedown five members of last year's crack freshman crew which captured the freshman race in the Poughkeepsie regatta were placed in the varsity shell Monday when the Cornell crews started out down the inlet.

Coach Courtney had six crews out on the water, the largest number since the rowing season opened. All of the crews rowed in good form and the coaches were much pleased over the outlook. The first two varsity and freshman combination rowed as follows:

First varsity—Row, F. B. Kelly; 10, 2, L. D. Simon; 3, P. M. Sauger; 4, W. M. Atch; 5, W. M. Sutton; 6, P. L. Day; 7, S. N. James; stroke, R. W. Weed; coxswain, H. J. Kimball.

Second varsity—Row, S. Williams; 2, W. A. Buckus; 3, E. H. Clark; 4, B. D. Bevan; 5, E. A. Stevens; 6, S. P. Hollister; 7, C. N. Seagraves; stroke, P. Z. Horton; coxswain, J. A. Clark.

First freshman—Row, C. E. Carpenter; 2, E. F. Boyne; 3, C. B. Ferguson; 4, W. Johnson; 5, E. H. Clark; 6, O. C. Crane; 7, J. M. McDermott; stroke, W. G. Distler; coxswain, C. F. Murr.

Second freshman—Row, K. E. Pfeiffer; 2, C. M. Taylor; 3, S. N. Simon; 4, A. Bonney; 5, C. P. Weeks; 6, W. E. Munk; 7, C. P. Davidson; stroke, D. F. Platt; coxswain, J. Kastner, Jr.

BOWLERS MAKE GOOD RECORDS

PITTSBURG—Honors were divided by the Brunswick of New York and the Brooklyn Interstate of Brooklyn Monday night in the national tournament of the American Bowling Congress, with scores of 2800 and 2844. The standing in each event follows:

Singles—F. Bruggemann, Sioux City, 691; L. Sutton, Rochester, 681; E. Peterson, Chicago, 672; H. Hoyer, Sioux City, 663; F. Ebert, Milwaukee, 660.

Two-men team—A. and T. Schwoegeler, Madison, Wis., 1204; Dean and Turner, St. Louis, 1250; Steinmuller and Lippert, Chicago, 1269; Eick and Novak, Toledo, 1291; Molling and Koehl, Columbus, 1308.

Five-men team—Brunswick, New York, 2800; Brooklyn Interstate, New York, 2844; Imperial, Greater New York, 2766; Algonquin, New York, 2608.

Five-men team standing—Lippman, Chicago, 2802; Brunswick, New York, 2800; Brooklyn Interstate, 2844; Duffes, St. Louis, 2843; Melrose, Chicago, 2836.

YACHT CLUB TO ENLARGE.

LYNN—The West Lynn Yacht Club, now located at the foot of Commercial street on the harbor side, has decided to abandon its present inadequate quarters and erect a modern clubhouse nearer deep water. With that end in view the management has secured an option on a tract of land at the junction of the metropolitan park commission boulevard and the Point of Pines fronting partly on the river and partly on the harbor. A building will be erected that will be up to date in every respect, with shower baths, salt water swimming pool, bowling alleys, reception and reading rooms. It will cost between \$10,000 and \$15,000.

DAVIS MAY SUCCEED JONES.

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—George Davis is being mentioned as the next manager of the Chicago Americans. Between Sullivan and Davis there is little to choose as far as popularity with their teammates goes.

ROOSEVELT TESTS AFRICAN OUTFIT

OYSTER BAY, N. Y.—With a number of the firm which supplied a greater part of his personal outfit for the African trip, ex-President Roosevelt has made a careful inspection of the articles. Four men from New York came to Oyster Bay by automobile with a portion of Mr. Roosevelt's outfit which was ordered last August.

Mr. Roosevelt saw his small tents pitched on the lawn and everything put in order for occupancy. Every detail of the outfit was gone over and a few deficiencies were pointed out by Mr. Roosevelt. Part of the outfit was taken to New York and it will be placed on board the steamer Hamburg at Hoboken during the week. The remainder is being packed by Mr. Roosevelt.

COAL REDUCTION DATE UNCERTAIN

It was stated at the office of the Metropolitan Coal Company today that the time for the usual spring reduction in the price of coal had not yet been determined, and that it depended somewhat on whether the numerous rumors of a strike among the workers in the anthracite mining regions materialized.

The reductions and subsequent advance in prices of coal have varied in previous years. Last year the reduction came toward the last of April. In 1907 the reduction came in May with the advance in July and again in August. In 1906 the reduction came on May 8, with an advance in October.

BUYS MOUNTAIN TRACT FOR GAME

NORTH ADAMS, Mass.—A large tract of land, extending for about 1 1/4 square miles on the top of the Hoosac range, from North Adams to Clarksburg, has just been purchased by M. O. Boucher of Hudson, N. Y., acting for a New York sportsmen's club. Mr. Boucher said it was purchased for a game preserve and that he has installed a keeper and will begin at once the work of fencing it.

FULL DAY'S WORK ENJOYED BY BOTH THE BOSTON TEAMS

The Americans Play a Five-Inning Practise Game—Thoney in Lineup for the First Time.

NATIONALS BATTING

HOT SPRINGS, Ark.—For the first time in nearly a week the Boston American players were able to hold both morning and afternoon practise Monday. Most of the work during the morning was in the batting. Much snap was shown by the players and if they are able to get a few more day's work like that of Monday, they will soon round into form.

In the afternoon a five-inning game was played by the regulars and substitutes. As usual the regulars won, this time by a score of 7 to 6. Thoney got into the game for the first time, playing one inning, in which time he made two put outs and a two-base hit. Arellanes pitched very good ball for the substitutes, the regulars winning through errors. The score:

	AB	R	B	TS	PO	A	E
McConnell, 2b.	3	0	1	2	1	0	0
Lord, 3b.	3	0	1	3	0	0	0
Spencer, c.	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
Gessler, r.f.	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stahl, l.f.	3	2	1	1	5	0	0
Hanger, i.f.	3	1	1	1	4	1	0
Wagner, s.	3	2	2	5	0	0	0
Carrihan, c.	2	1	1	3	5	0	0
Spencer, c.	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Wood, p.	2	0	1	1	0	1	0
Thielman, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals.	25	7	8	15	15	7	1

SUBSTITUTES.

	AB	R	B	TS	PO	A	E
French, s.	3	1	1	4	0	0	0
Volter, 2b.	3	1	1	3	3	0	0
Danzig, 1b.	3	1	1	3	3	0	0
Thoney, 1b.	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hanger, i.f.	3	1	2	2	1	0	0
Apellanes, p.	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
French, p.	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Ryan, 2b.	3	0	0	0	0	2	0
Donahue, c.	3	0	0	0	5	0	0
Steele, r.f.	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
Emann, c.	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Burchell, c.f.	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Totals.	22	6	7	12	15	6	4

INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5
Regulars	0	3	0	1	3
Substitutes	3	1	0	0	2

Two-base hit—Thoney. Three-base hits—Lord, Carrihan, French, Danzig. Home run—Hooper. First base on balls—Duff Wood, Thoney. Struck out—By Wood 4, by Thielman. Passed ball—Carrihan. Hit by pitched balls—By Wood 2. Time—th. 10m. Umpires—Joe Barnes and Charles Green.

AUGUSTA, Ga.—Morning and afternoon practise was held by the Boston Nationals Monday and the men went at their work in earnest. There has been so little practise that the men are now anxious to work, and when they get the chance, they improve it.

The morning was confined to limbering up on the part of the pitchers and some throwing by the infield candidates. The afternoon practise was confined to batting. The players were coached in bunting and beating the ball to first, as well as the hit-and-run game. It is evidently Manager Bowerman's intention to have his men know all the fine points of hitting and base running, realizing that to win games runs must be secured.

CONSTITUTION IS PLEDGED BY SHAH

Persian Ruler Sanctions the Proposal for Council to Draw up Document for Submission to Himself.

TEHERAN, Persia.—The Shah in view of the spread of the revolution and the threats of the British and Russian governments to intervene today agreed to give his subjects a constitution under pledge that it would not be revoked. He sanctioned the proposals of the foreign ministers for the nomination of a council of 70 citizens, who will draw up a constitution for submission to the ruler.

MILITIA AT SALEM ELECT OFFICERS

SALEM, Mass.—Company H, 8th regiment, M. V. M. has elected Second Lieut. James J. Ingoldby to be first lieutenant and Sergt. Benjamin F. Hodges second lieutenant.

Lieut. Ingoldby has been in the militia a number of years. He enlisted in the regular army in 1898 and served on the U.S.S. Relief, being discharged March 8, 1899. He was commissioned second lieutenant July 28, 1904.

Lieut. Hodges was born in South Carolina, but has resided for several years in Salem. He is a student at Harvard.

DR. W. L. MEWAN FOR MODERATOR

PITTSBURG, Pa.—Announcement is made that the Rev. W. L. Mewan, D. D., pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church of this city, will be a candidate for the moderatorship of the next general assembly of the Presbyterian church of the United States. He has held his present post 15 years, and is well known throughout the entire church.

Mr. Mewan is a native of Kentucky and a graduate of Center College, Danville, Ky. The assembly meets in Denver, Col., on the third Thursday of May.



DORANDO PIETRI.

DORANDO AGAIN DEFEATS HAYES

American Proves No Match for Italian, Who Makes a New Record for Seventeen Miles.

NEW YORK—J. J. Hayes, winner of the Olympic Marathon in London last summer, and Dorando Pietri, the Italian who nearly won that race, and later defeated Hayes in the first Madison Square Garden Marathon last November, ran their third race Monday night, resulting in an easy victory for Dorando.

The first 14 miles were fairly even, but after that Dorando suddenly increased the pace and in two laps he was half a lap ahead, Hayes making no effort to keep up with him. At 16 miles and 4 laps he secured a lead of one lap, ending the 17th mile in 1h. 39m. 22s., breaking all previous Marathon records.

Result at end of each mile:

1-Dorando	5:06
2-Dorando	10:42
3-Dorando	16:20
4-Dorando	22:00
5-Dorando	27:38
6-Dorando	33:24
7-Dorando	39:02
8-Dorando	44:55
9-Dorando	50:49
10-Dorando	56:46
11-Dorando	1:02:41
12-Dorando	1:08:41
13-Dorando	1:14:45
14-Dorando	1:20:54
15-Dorando	1:26:15
16-Dorando	1:31:34
17-Dorando	1:36:22
18-Dorando	1:41:59
19-Dorando	1:47:17
20-Dorando	1:52:07
21-Dorando	1:57:12
22-Dorando	2:02:08
23-Dorando	2:07:58
24-Dorando	2:13:42
25-Dorando	2:19:17
26-Dorando	2:24:58
26:38, yards-Dorando	2:48:08

SCORE BAY STATE MILK STANDARD

The present commercial standard of milk should be abolished, according to the sense of the resolution adopted at a meeting of Massachusetts dairymen in Tremont Temple Monday.

Burton W. Potter, president of the Massachusetts Cattleman's Association, presided, and Charles W. Prescott of Concord was secretary. Gen. C. W. Wood of Worcester, T. J. Bowler of Boston, and Attorney Herbert Parker spoke.

Mr. Potter said: "If there were no milk standard except of purity, all milk would be sold upon its merits. The poor milk would bring a low price, and the good milk would bring a high price."

Mr. Parker maintained that a commercial, artificial standard for milk constituted an obstacle in the way of providing a pure milk supply.

STATUE READY NEXT YEAR.

Robert Treat Paine of the citizens' committee on Phillips Brooks memorial says today that the completed memorial statue of the famous preacher is expected to be in Boston by March 1, 1910. Considerable work has already been done on the figure itself, but nothing has been done on the canopy or the pedestal. The work of casting is being done in New York after a model by Augustus St. Gaudens.

Bowling Results.

AMATEUR BOSTON PIN LEAGUE. (Roll-off for fourth place.)

	1	2	3	Totals
Winthrop Y. C.	510	576	481	1567
Boston A. A.	475	497	502	1474



WESTON MAKES HIS SCHEDULE

He Arrives in Tarrytown, N. Y., on Time, and Is Now on His Way to Poughkeepsie.

NEW YORK—Promptly at 4:30 Monday Edward Payson Weston started from the New York postoffice building on his 4300-mile walk to San Francisco. Weston was 71 years old Monday. Postmaster Morgan started him off and entrusted to him a message of greeting to the postmaster in San Francisco.

A crowd of several thousand persons gathered in City Hall park and cheered Weston as he started briskly away, escorted by a detachment of 20 men from Company B of the 7th regiment, headed by a band.

Weston reached Tarrytown, a distance of 30 miles, at 1:20 a. m., stopping there until morning. The schedule that he has mapped out will take him through Troy, Buffalo and Pittsburgh. He is due in Chicago Saturday, April 17, and expects to reach the Pacific coast July 8.

His schedule as far as Chicago is as follows:

	Miles
March 15—New York to Tarrytown	30
16—Poughkeepsie	78
17—Hudson	119
18—Troy	154
19—Fonda	197
20—Utica	250
21—Syracuse	295
22—Lyons	351
23—Rochester	388
24—Batavia	430
25—Buffalo	468
26—Jamestown	488
27—Union City	499
28—Stony Point	673
April 1—Yonkers	716
2—Beaver Falls	753
3—Pittsburg	783
4—Lisbon	808
5—Canton	838
6—Sterling	927
7—Mansfield	1006
8—Fremont	1072
9—Toledo	1043
10—Byron	1063
11—Kendallville	1141
12—Elkhart	1182
13—La Porte	1223
14—Hammond	1268
15—Chicago	1288

*Remain over Sunday.

MOTOR CYCLES MAKE RECORDS

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—World's records for motor cycle racing were broken Monday at the new saucer track here.

In the five-mile professional race, J. De Rosier, of New York, made the distance in 4m. 9.2-5s. The previous record was 5m. 25s. He also reduced the two-mile record from 2m. 5s. to 1m. 40s. F. Huysck of Chicago, lowered the five-mile amateur record from 4m. 38s. to 4m. 11.3-5s., while E. Lingenfelder reduced the three-mile record from 3m. 1.3-5s. to 2m. 28.2-5s., and G. Huysck of Chicago, the three-mile amateur record from 3m. 48.3-5s. to 3m. 27.2-5s.

TECH-AMHERST MEET TONIGHT.

This evening Technology and Amherst meet in a gymnastic contest at the Tech gymnasium. The meet will be the first intercollegiate contest of its kind that the Institute team has ever engaged in and Captain Gott expects a good showing from the members of the squad which has been training since last fall.

PARKER ELECTED AT TECH.

T. B. Parker, '11, was elected this morning captain of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology basketball team for 1910. He played center on this year's five, and was regarded as one of the best centers in New England.

B. U. CANDIDATES CALLED OUT.

At a special meeting of the Boston University Athletic Association Monday, a call was made for baseball candidates. The meeting was addressed by members of the faculty and Coach Roubidoux. Alfred T. Hodge is captain of the team.

CLOSE GAME FOR NEW YORK.

NEW YORK—The first game of the series of the three-cushion billiard tournament of the eastern and western cities was played Monday night, New York winning from St. Louis, 50 to 48.

SHRUBB TO MEET LONGBOAT.

TORONTO, Ont.—It is definitely announced that Alfred Shrub and Tom Longboat will meet in a 15-mile match race in New York city about the 15th of April.

HAYES TO CAPTAIN MICHIGAN.

ANN HARBOR, Mich.—George Hayes of Ohio, a sophomore, counted by many as Michigan University's best guard at basketball, has been chosen captain of the varsity basketball team for 1910.

Notes From the Field of Sports

P. J. Noonan, coach of the University of Maine baseball team, has gone to Orono, Me., to begin his spring work.

The Wells Memorial Institute is to hold a checker tournament Patriots' day. A team of local players will meet one picked from the suburbs.

Twenty balloons have entered the international race for the James Gordon Bennett cup to be held in Zurich next September. No American entry has been made as yet.

Friendly relations have been restored between the University of Virginia and Annapolis Academy and the annual athletic contests which used to take place previous to 1906 will be renewed.

The Harvard interclass fencing tournament is to be held this week, the finals taking place Saturday evening. Three men will represent each class and the winners will be presented with cups given by H. St. Ganders '03.

It is expected that the Boston Americans and Cincinnati Nationals will hold joint ownership of the spring training grounds now being used by the Bostonians at Hot Springs. President Taylor has made the proposition to President Herrmann.

HARDER TESTS FOR AERO CUP

NEW YORK—The rules which will govern the contest for the Scientific American trophy for 1909 have been formulated by the Aero Club of America. In accordance with the deed of gift, which stipulates that the conditions for each contest of the trophy shall be progressive in the severity of test

TAFT IN MESSAGE URGES NEW TARIFF

(Continued from Page One.)

one new source of revenue that might be properly resorted to, in order to avoid a future deficit.

It is now necessary for me to repeat what I then said. I venture to recommend that the vital business interests of the country require that the attention of the Congress in this session be chiefly devoted to the condition of the new tariff bill, and the less time given to other subjects of legislation in this session the better for the country.

(Signed) W. H. TAFT.

The White House, March 13, 1909.

The President's message in the Senate was received with approval by the Republicans. It was referred to the committee on finance.

On motion of Senator Hale it was then agreed that when the Senate adjourned today it will be to meet on Friday.

Among several petitions that were presented was one from the New Hampshire Legislature in opposition to the proposition that that source of revenue should be reserved to the states. On motion of Senator Frye, at 12:10, the Senate went into executive session.

Prolonged applause followed the reading of the message in the House.

The presentation of the tariff bill was expected immediately to follow the reading of the message but Chairman Payne, of the ways and means committee decided today not to introduce the measure until after the appointment of one Republican member of the committee to take place of former Representative Boyce of Colorado. He deemed it proper to show the paper to Boyce's successor before presenting it to the House. At noon today it was believed that the document would not be reported from committee till Wednesday.

The Senate appears to be the only body ready to handle the tariff question, and the Senate is not supposed to take it up until after the bill is through the House. The view that there is an utter lack of enthusiasm over the revision of the tariff and a feeling that it is a mistake, was voiced today by many persons interested in business from various parts of the country.

Prominent tariff authorities declare that there are reductions in the bill as prepared by Mr. Payne's committee that would not be permitted to stand. They predicted that even if the bill passed the House these reductions would be altered in the Senate and restored to a figure which would give full protection.

There is also a determination that in framing the dual tariff, the working tariff, that is the tariff that becomes effective generally shall be the minimum, and that this shall contain the lowest rates applied to any country, while the maximum rates shall apply to any country that raises its duties against American products.

Mr. Cannon Declares That Amendments Help Rules

WASHINGTON—Speaker Cannon and Representative Champ Clark, leader of the minority in the House, met by chance at the White House today.

"How did yesterday's proceedings suit you, Mr. Speaker?" asked one one.

"The amendments have improved the rules," he exclaimed. "The House is virile, because it can operate by the will of the majority."

Champ Clark said:

"I don't think that the amendments improved the rules to any extent."

Taft Routs Roosevelt's Pet Conservation Board

WASHINGTON—Following the policy announced by President Taft, that during his administration there will be no more "government by commission," the national conservation commission today suspended activities, and letters were sent to the members that nothing more would be done by the commission until Congress legalizes it.

Headquarters have been opened in Washington by a joint committee of the conservation commissions of the various states and the old national commission Thomas Ship, who was president of the conservation commission, has resigned his government position as an expert in the service.

He will act as secretary of the new joint committee, whose expenses, it is announced, will be met entirely by private contributions.

Leishman Likely to Head American Embassy in Italy

WASHINGTON—John G. A. Leishman, ambassador at Constantinople, will be named for ambassador to Italy, according to a high authority in the administration. His nomination will be sent to the Senate at an early date. Mr. Leishman, who is a resident of Pittsburgh, and a warm friend of the secretary of state, has made a notably creditable record at Constantinople, but he is tired of residence in Turkey, and will welcome a transfer to a more congenial post.

FIRE IN LYNN TANNERY.

LYNN—Robinson Bros' tannery, located on Boston street near the Saugus line, was damaged about \$7000 by fire Monday night. The fire started in the vicinity of the boiler room and partially destroyed the four-story wooden building before it was extinguished. An alarm was sounded on the Saugus fire alarm system, for the factory is very close to the East Saugus-Lynn line, and a bell alarm was sent out from box 35 in this city.

Legislation at the State House

(Continued from Page One.)

had taken the first, the Salem turnpike, and now it should take the other, the Newburyport turnpike. The town could not afford to keep it in proper repair and the same trouble was experienced by other towns along this highway. When put in proper repair it would prove a through road, as it was a direct line from Boston to Newburyport and New Hampshire points.

Chairman Harold Parker of the state highway commission said his board reported on this matter two years ago after a thorough investigation. He believed the section from Boston to Malden was too metropolitan in character to be taken over by the state. From Malden to Danvers it was a road to be favorably considered, but it would cost over \$70,000. Beyond that it was a country road, and other roads answered the purpose, so that the commission could not report in favor of expending over \$250,000 upon it.

The committee also gave a hearing on the bill to rebuild Parker river bridge in Newbury. This bridge is a part of the state highway, the so-called shore road from Boston to Newburyport, through Lynn and Salem. The rebuilding of the bridge Chairman Parker said was absolutely necessary, as it was now in a dangerous condition. The expense he estimated at \$120,000.

Argue For and Against One Educational Board

Opposition arguments to the proposed consolidation of the state board of education and the commission on industrial education are being heard by the committee on education at the State House today.

The hearing appears to be the largest-attended today. In the audience are a large number of ladies. The regular hearing room of this committee became crowded long before the hearing commenced and it became necessary for sergeant-at-arms Remington to assign a larger room for the committee's use.

The officials of the state board of education and their friends are putting in a strong case along the line that both boards have a peculiar work to do.

At the close of the case of those who oppose the Governor's recommendation the committee then began the hearing of persons in its favor.

President Hamilton of Tufts College favored the principle contained in the Governor's proposal and expressed the opinion that the educational policy of the state cannot be a success so long as it is carried on under two separate boards.

The hearing was then continued until 10:30 tomorrow morning.

Railroad Concedes All the Petitioners Claim

A hearing was given by the state board of railroad commissioners on the petition of citizens of Webster and Dudley for better train service for their division on the lines of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company. The petitioners complain of few trains, bad location of turnouts and use of Main street grade crossing for switching purposes so that there is a danger to the public at large, and ask for better accommodations at the railroad station.

The railroad company was represented by the superintendent of the division and the petitioners were represented by a committee on the part of the towns.

The railroad company conceded the whole case of the petitioners and said that it would take steps to remedy conditions at the earliest moment possible.

New Haven Is Called "A Holding Company"

Attorney Charles F. Choate, for the New Haven road, was unable to be present this morning before the committee on railroads, and William B. Lawrence of Medford was given time to present further arguments in support of his petition, which are before the committee.

Mr. Lawrence argued that the New Haven railroad has become a holding company rather than a railroad corporation, through the acts passed by the Connecticut Legislature, and that the statutes of Massachusetts which exempt it from certain taxation as a railroad corporation no longer apply. He said that it should therefore be taxed in the same manner that other foreign corporations are.

For the same reason the law under which the savings banks of the state are allowed to invest in its securities should not be allowed to apply to the New Haven road.

The hearing was continued to next Tuesday, when ex-Representative Charles A. Dean of Wakefield will be heard.

Ventilation and Cocaine Topics at Two Hearings

The committee on public health today took up the subject of ventilation in street cars, on Representative Thomas J. McDavitt's bill to provide that every car used for transportation on any steam, electric railroad or railway in this commonwealth shall be provided with a system of ventilation adapted to furnish a minimum of 10 cubic feet of fresh air per minute, according to the seating capacity of the car. W. H. Myrick of Boston spoke for the bill and Atty. Bentley Warren opposed it.

The committee next heard Representative Thomas J. Fay of South Boston on his bill to restrict the manufacture, sale and use of cocaine and kindred drugs by making it unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to sell, exchange, deliver, expose for sale, give away, or have in his

possession or custody with intent to sell, exchange, or give away in any street, way, square, park or public place, hotel, restaurant, liquor saloon, bar room, public hall, place of amusement, public building, apartment house, private house, or any place, any cocaine, or any of its salts, any alpha or beta eucaine, or any of its salts, or any synthetic substitute for the aforesaid or any preparation containing the same.

Tax Committee Hears the Tax Commissioner

The committee on taxation devoted the morning to consideration of Tax Commissioner Trefry's report, having the commissioner and Deputy Fales before it.

The proposed bill for taxation of tangible personal property was postponed to a future date to be assigned. Commissioner Trefry urged especially the recommendation and bill to provide that prosecutions should hereafter be made by the attorney general and tax commissioner and that the state treasurer should hereafter be eliminated as chief prosecuting officer. He said that the change was rendered necessary by the changes of the taxation laws of last year.

Under the old statute the state treasurer is the prosecuting officer, but under the new act it is no longer necessary and the duty belongs to the attorney-general and commissioner.

Washington Street "L" Change Is Opposed

Before the committee on metropolitan improvements this morning, Corporation Counsel Thomas M. Babson for the city opposed the bill providing for the tearing down of the present elevated tracks in Washington and the construction in their place of a subway from the present Washington street tunnel to Dudley street. If such a bill were passed it would immediately add \$5,000,000 to the debt of the city, he said.

In addition to this, it is not certain that such a tunnel would be a good investment for the city.

BILL URGES NEW LAW ON PATENTS

WASHINGTON—A bill providing for protection by the United States against laws enacted in England and Germany, requiring foreign inventions to be manufactured in those countries before patent rights are recognized, has been introduced in the House by Representative Stephens, Democrat, of Texas, and it is the intention to press its passage at the special session.

The bill is sweeping in its provisions and makes it necessary for a citizen of a foreign country who applies for a patent to subject himself to the same rules and regulations governing its use and control as the government of such foreign country imposes upon citizens of the United States.

When England recently passed its new law that foreign made goods could not be protected by patents in England, many American firms were forced to give up their English markets or establish branch factories in England. The British law affected German goods, and Germany retaliated with a like law.

The bill introduced by Mr. Stephens provides a retaliation against all countries that now have such laws or that may have them in future.

HARRIMAN CASE HEARING STARTS

CHICAGO—Special Examiner Sylvester Williams today began a hearing here in the government's dissolution suit in E. H. Harriman's alleged combination of railroads, which was brought in Salt Lake City more than a year ago. Many prominent officials of packing and steel concerns and wholesale houses have been subpoenaed as witnesses.

The suit is directed against the so-called "harmony agreement" entered into by the Harriman and other railroads regarding freight rates. In addition E. H. Harriman, Jacob H. Schiff, Otto H. Kahn, James Stillman, H. H. Rogers and Henry C. Frick are accused of conspiracy to operate railroads of the same ownership in competing fields in violation of the Sherman antitrust law.

The railroads named in the suit are the Union Pacific, Oregon Short Line, Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company, San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake, Southern Pacific, Northern Pacific and Great Northern.

MORGAN'S DAUGHTER TO CONDUCT A NAVY YARD LUNCH ROOM

NEW YORK—Miss Anne Morgan, daughter of J. Pierpont Morgan, is going to start a restaurant. It will be opened about May 1, and will accommodate 700 men. The object of the restaurant will be to provide for the men who work at the navy yard in Brooklyn better food at less money than they have to pay now.

As chairman of the committee appointed by the New York section of the woman's department of the National Civic Federation, Miss Morgan has just received her authorization from the government to provide the comfortable and commodious lunchroom which, for one whole year, she and her associates have urged the authorities to permit them to conduct.

"Charity is not the object," said Miss Morgan. "It is just this: We want to try to influence a general improvement in what are called welfare conditions throughout the government service. The restaurant at the Brooklyn navy yard is only one of many things that should be done to improve the conditions surrounding government employees. Ex-President Roosevelt, when he addressed the welfare department of the woman's branch of the National Civic Federation, about a year ago, said: 'The government should occupy a position as good as that of the best employers, instead of being down to the average, if not below it.'"

CARRIAGE RULES IN OPERA SEASON

Rules governing the street traffic recently put into effect will be in force during the grand opera season at the Boston Theater and the management calls the regulations to the attention of the patrons who will have their own carriages, offering this solution:

"While it is allowable to alight or take on passengers on Washington street it must be done from the right hand side only. The desire of the management of the Boston Theater is that all carriages shall enter short Mason street from Tremont street and exit through West street on to Tremont street. West street is what is known as a one-way street between the hours of 7 a. m. and 6 p. m., which means that the regulations governing traffic must be observed at the matinee performances. Between the hours specified no vehicle shall be permitted to remain standing on Tremont street between Court street and Boylston street for more than five minutes."

CUSTOM SERVICE TESTS NEXT MAY

The annual civil service examinations for the Boston Custom House, covering the positions of clerk, day inspector, storekeeper, assistant weigher, messenger, night inspector, sampler, attendant, classified laborer, inspectress, janitor and watchman will begin May 10.

Application blanks can be obtained from Edward E. Stebbins, secretary of the civil service board, Boston postoffice building, with whom they must be filed in complete form on or before April 12.

Appointments to the positions of clerk, messenger and watchman in the sub-treasury are made from those who pass the Custom House examinations and who have had at least three years' experience in duties similar to those performed by sub-treasury employees.

SEEK TO STOP USE OF OLD TRANSFERS

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Beginning Wednesday the Springfield Street Railway Company will issue to the conductors of the system a new style of transfer blanks intended to stop the practice of riding about the city on checks a month or more old. It is expected that an attempt will be made to work off hoarded transfer checks, and the conductors of the entire system have been warned to be on the lookout.

The order affects Holyoke, Northampton, Westfield and other surrounding towns reached by the railway company's system.

ROOSEVELT NOT COMING HERE.

The report that ex-President Roosevelt would attend the farewell banquet to be given Kermit Roosevelt in Boston March 20 by a party of Harvard friends and associates, is unfounded. Mr. Roosevelt will leave for Africa March 23, and will be unable to find time to make the journey to Boston in the interval.

Sawmills Bring Wealth to District of Bay State

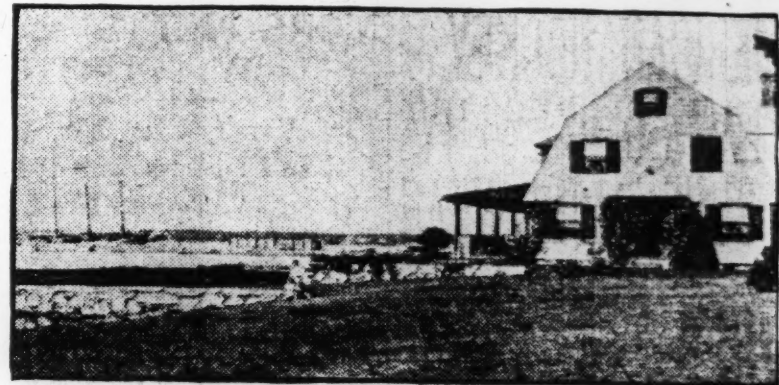
MIDDLEBORO, Mass.—The traveler along the highways and byways of this part of Plymouth county and the western part of Barnstable county will see quite frequently nestled among the trees or in some out of the way place something that looks very much like the accompanying picture. They are sawmills, and while they may appear of not much account to the average man on a vacation, next to raising cranberries and catering to the tastes of the summer resident the sawmill business ranks in importance through this section.

A good paying sawmill like a cranberry bog or a nice 10-acre farm to cut up into house lots and sell to the summer resident is a gold mine to the fortunate owner. The nature of the soil precludes any chance of the farmer making much of a success at straight tilling the soil, but if he has a wood lot of white pine he is fortunate, for it sells at \$9 a cord at the mill and it takes but few trees of the kind that grow here to figure up to a cord.

This section is called one of the greatest white pine districts in this part of the United States and with proper care it is thought that condition will continue long after the present owners have left the scene of action.

The articles made from white pine boards vary from the straight shoe box to cranberry boxes, shooks, screens and lots of other things of which people who saw them know not of. The product of the mills is shipped to New York, Philadelphia and Boston. The shipments to the first two cities are by water. Three-masted schooners are usually employed in the work. Marion or Mattapoisett are the leading ports.

The score or more of sawmills here will do a business of over \$250,000 every year, while the amount invested is about one third of that amount.



SCHOONER LOADING AND PILE OF WHITE PINE AND SAWDUST. The vessel is the Lottie Beard, which is taking on box boards at Mattapoisett for Philadelphia. The sawdust pile is as large as a two-story house.

CITY CONCERTS OF THE WEEK

The music department of the city of Boston announces three free concerts for this week, the first of which occurs this evening at 8 o'clock in Franklin Union Hall. At this evening's concert in addition to the orchestra the program will contain numbers by Virginia Capponi, baritone, and William F. Dodge, violinist. The concert on Wednesday evening will be held in the Chapman school, East Boston, when the principal artists will be Albert C. Orcutt, tenor, and Frank H. Eaton, flutist. The third concert, which will be in the Charlestown high school, will have Miss Charlotte B. McLaughlin as soprano and Walter E. Loud as violinist. Prof. Louis C. Elson will speak at all three concerts.

EXHIBITS LATEST WOMEN'S STYLES

NEW YORK—Miss Elizabeth A. C. White, president of the Dressmakers' Protective Association, will tonight at Masonic Temple demonstrate with "living models" how the new style long corset will change the present directoire shape to the new anti-waist line mode. The convention opened today. The chief attraction is the "Moyen-age" gown, a creation with some 500 buttons attached. One is of a French clerical cut. Peach-blossom, cloud gray, sea green, mustard, khaki-d'or are a few of the tints.

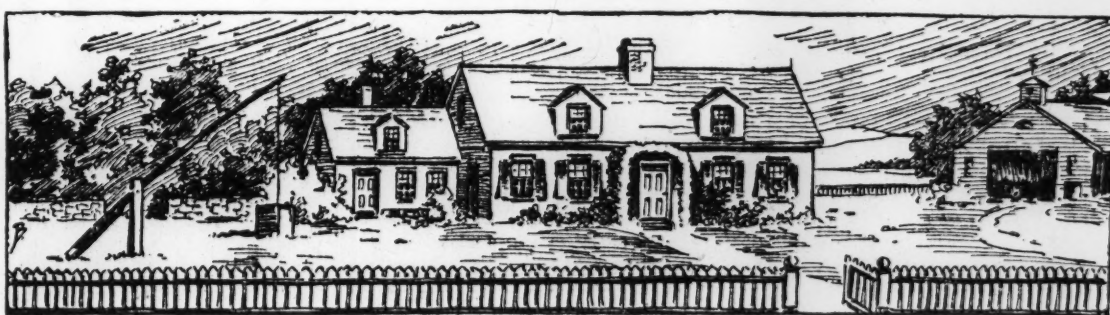
"We are going back this year to the delightful days of the 10th, 11th and 12th centuries of the French empire," says Miss White.

ART COLLECTION TO BE AUCTIONED

A view of the pictures owned by the late Alfred Bryant Copeland, a Boston artist of retiring life, but who possessed sterling qualities as an artist, is being held this week at Leonard's.

Mr. Copeland was a successful copyist and collector and of the 240 works there are 40 copies after Rubens, Guillaumet, Prudhon, Trayan, Pils, Corot, Fromentin, Gilbert Stuart, Van Dyck and others. There is also an original portrait of Gilbert Stuart painted by himself, and one of General Knox by the same artist.

All of these pictures are to be sold without reserve this week on Thursday, Friday and Saturday at the Bromfield Art Galleries, 46 Bromfield street. The works are now on exhibition.



Seeing "Through Mother's Eyes"

"YES, it's poetic," assented the father walking with his daughter, as they passed the well sweep of a comfortable-looking farmhouse, "but I never look at one without thinking of my boyhood days when I lived on a farm," he continued. "We had a well and a sweep. Until we boys got big enough to help her, mother used to lug the water, and on Monday mornings in winter this was about the coldest job imaginable."

"Just about the time we youngsters got to be big enough to lend a hand, the town voted to build a water system. Father was asked to connect our house with the proposed system, but it would cost \$15 to \$20 a year, so he 'guessed he wouldn't.' Mean? Not a bit of it. At any rate he didn't intend to be. He loved his wife and children, but he was scraping to pay off the mortgage on the place so that he could save the money to give us an education, and he felt that every cent counted. Finally, old Dr. Thompson, who was one of the Selectmen, called to see him."

"Can't afford to have it," said dad. "Can't afford to have it!" mimicked the peppery little doctor. "You can't afford not to have it—that's what you should say. Isn't your wife anything but a drawer of water? Did you ever think what it would

be worth to save her the trips that have worn a path from that old well to the kitchen door, and let her have the time and energy saved for something other than mere drudgery?"

"I notice that you've got a number of new fangled inventions for the farm—mowing machines, horse rakes, manure spreaders, et cetera. You could afford these. Why? Because you counted not only what they would cost, but their value to you. You didn't worry, even if you had to go to the bank and borrow the money at 6 per cent, so long as you could figure out a 12 per cent return. But when it comes to a question of putting water in your house, you forget all about the real value, all about your wife's needless steps, all about her power to do something better, and you fuss about the cost, like a man who holds a cent so close to his eyes he can't see the dollar just beyond."

"Well, father gave in, of course. The city water was put in. I remember how delighted mother was when she turned the faucet and saw that water flow by its own pressure. 'It seems like a bit of Heaven on earth,' she said. From that moment I left sentiment—if that's the right name for it—out there with the old well sweep. Maybe I've got the wrong perspective, but I see such things through mother's eyes."—Ex.

How many men see such things "through mother's eyes"—see the multiplicity of duties and the thousands of steps that go to make up the daily routine of the average household—and, seeing, apply ordinary business principles to the problem?

The telephone is a time saver—a labor saver—an energy saver—an emergency agent—a social comfort—a companion in loneliness—all in one. As the doctor said: "You can't afford not to have it."

Call the Commercial Department (Fort Hill, 7600) and ask a Contract Agent to show how it can more than earn its cost.

Campbell's Varnish Stain

For re-staining and varnishing Floors, Furniture and Woodwork. It is especially prepared from Floor Varnish and Pure Coloring Matter. It is easily applied, and produces beautiful imitations of natural wood finished in varnish; such as Cherry, Walnut, Mahogany, Light Oak, Dark Oak, Rosewood and Green. It is one of our quality paints. Insist on having

Carpenter-Morton Paints

BY RELIABLE DEALERS ALL OVER NEW ENGLAND.

PROOF OF PAINT QUALITY



IMPROVEMENT BOARD REPORTS

Important and radical changes in the present freight and passenger terminals of Boston, resulting in greater flexibility of traffic, the doing away of congestion and delay, the more speedy delivery and distribution of commodities and the general betterment of the future commercial and industrial interests of the whole metropolitan district are proposed by the state metropolitan improvement commission in its report submitted to Governor Draper and Mayor Hibbard Monday afternoon. The report is the result of two years' study of the subject. Its principal recommendations are as follows:

The formation of a terminal company to be promoted by the public and by the railroad companies, the directors to be appointed by the Governor and by the companies.

This company to issue bonds for the acquiring of additional terminal properties, which would be exempted from taxation.

The construction of underground stations at both the present North and South passenger terminals, with a four-track subway across the city connecting both, to be used in part for local service, but designed to do away with the need of transferring.

The electrification of all railroads running into Boston.

The further development of the freight yards around Boston and the relocation of those owned by the Boston & Maine road.

The establishment of a freight clearing yard on the old McLean property in Somerville, with the development of the Grand Junction and Union Freight lines. The building of a marginal railroad along the East Boston water front, the establishment of a line of car floats in Boston harbor, and the locating of district freight yards throughout the city for district delivery.

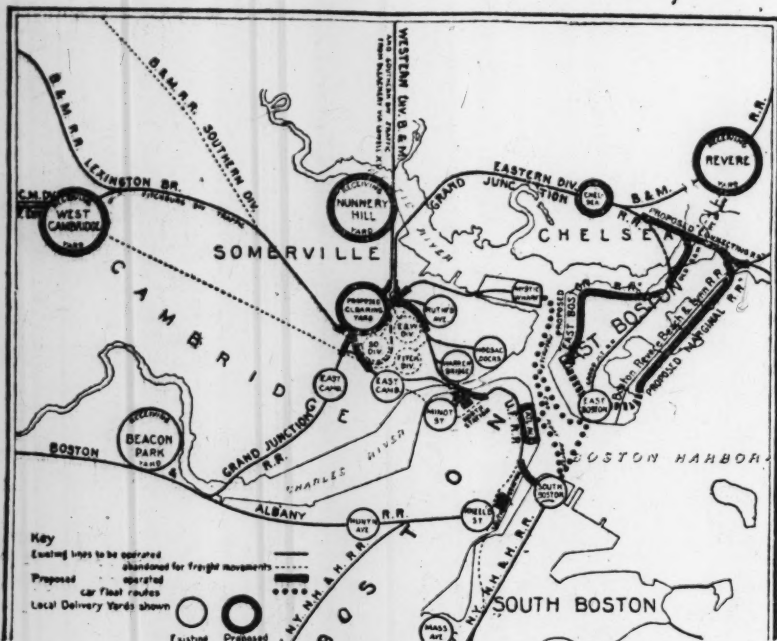
The reservation for terminals of the flats east of East Boston and those owned by the state on the south side of the harbor.

The development of a free port with warehouses between Bird Island and President Roads on the east side of the present ship channel with a new inner harbor and a new deep channel.

The merging of the present metropolitan commissions into a metropolitan district commission.

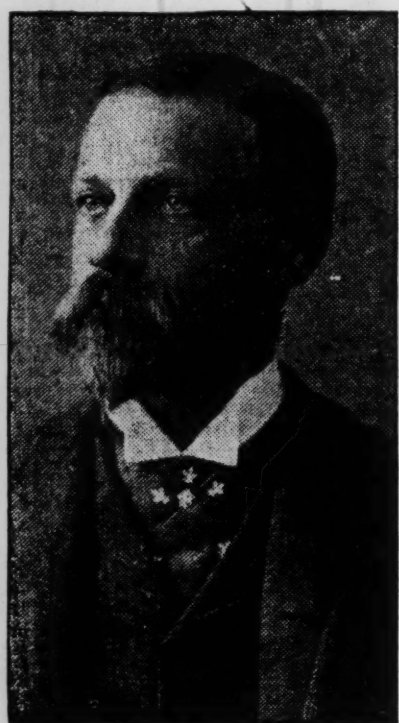
With reference to securing a better arrangement for passenger terminals in Boston and more flexible and satisfactory movements of passenger traffic, the commission says it has considered many plans, and reports against the erection of a single great central station to take the place of the North and South stations. It favors:

- (1) A thorough reconstruction of both the North and South stations on their present sites, in such a way as to bring all passenger trains into each of these stations on a sub-surface level, with the concourse for passengers at a street grade, connecting with the track platforms below by stairways and elevators.
- (2) The establishment of a direct connection by a four-track tunnel between the two stations.
- (3) An additional sub-surface station in the market district, with entrances



PROPOSED NEW FREIGHT TERMINAL STATION.

The diagram shows the ultimate development of the present steam railroad systems and the changes recommended by the metropolitan improvement commission to promote flexibility and expedition in local freight distribution in Boston. The heavy circles show the location of the proposed new receiving yards and the "clearing yard" in Somerville. The course of the recommended east marginal railroad in East Boston is also shown.

(Photo by Notman, Boston.)
DESMOND FITZGERALD.

Atlantic business will soon be done almost entirely by steamships of the combination type, large passenger steamers carrying freight. Docks that are to be built should be arranged to a considerable extent for the accommodation of passenger business as well as freight business.

The report goes into the matter of waterways, and an investigation was made by the board's expert of the pro-

keep pace with the industrial and commercial growth of Boston.

His principal recommendation, however, is for the establishment of a large, free port such as distinguishes Hamburg, Bremen, and other European ports. The site he proposes "includes the flats adjoining East Boston to the east."

"It would," he continues, "be surrounded by a fence or other barrier. Inside of that barrier customs would be unknown, although the free port would be under strict customs supervision. The area might contain docks, warehouses, manufactories, a power house, railway tracks and other accessories, such as rooms for the display of foreign goods. Here our merchants could examine the goods of foreign manufacturers as freely as by making a trip abroad and order their importations. A little industrial community would be formed where every modern invention could be brought to bear in the interests of economy and the saving of time."

"Before a free port could be established in Boston federal legislation would be necessary."

ELIOT TO SELECT
USEFUL LIBRARY

ATLANTA, Ga.—President Charles W. Eliot of Harvard University said to the pupils of the high school:

"In a public lecture I said that a shelf three feet long would hold enough books to give a person a liberal education if they be read for 10 minutes each day."

"Immediately I was flooded with letters asking for the list of those books. I didn't have time to select them, but now I intend to devote my time to their selection, only I have decided to make the shelf five feet long."

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY

BOSTON'S HOME OF THE ORIENTAL RUG

Spring Opening Sale of
Oriental Rugs and Carpets

Representing the Ideal in Artistic and Practical Floor Coverings



THE volume of our business in Oriental Rugs has increased with enormous strides. Time was when Orientals were considered a luxury. Only inferior grades were to be found in the open market and even for these, foreign agent, importer and retailer all asked a heavy profit. And by the time all these profits were covered the price of the rug placed it beyond reach of all but the very rich.

MODERN MERCHANDISING has changed all this. We send our own buyer, a recognized connoisseur, to the leading centers of the Far East—including Constantinople, Cairo, Tabriz and Smyrna. There he meets the native rug dealers, makes his own selections first hand, and barter for a satisfactory price. Offering as an inducement heavy purchases—possible by no other New England Store—both immediately and on future trips, needless to say, he secures every possible price concession. These rugs are then shipped to us direct, saving freight and importer's charges. Lastly they are marked at our regular scale of profit—admittedly the most moderate.

To give an opportunity to compare these rugs with those from other stores or to consider their effect in any rooms you are furnishing, we will on request gladly send any of them to you on approval.

Some of the Rare Values in Our Showing of Real Antique Carpets

Royal Bokhara 11.0x7.2 feet... 300.00	Royal Bokhara 7.1x6.7 feet... 250.00	Real Herez 16.6x13.6 feet... 750.00	Royal Kazak 6.10x5.2 feet... 150.00	Feraghan Iran 10.5x7.3 feet... 175.00
Serebend Mir 13.2x6.7 feet... 500.00	Royal Bokhara 11.3x7.1 feet... 400.00	Kurdistan Lule 6.4x4.7 feet... 125.00	Kurdistan Weave 14.6x9.7 feet... 450.00	Royal Meshed 6.3x4.3 feet... 250.00
16th Century Coula 6.7x4.2 feet... 150.00	16th Century Mir 6.3x4.2 feet... 150.00	Bijar Hall Rug 15.9x6.4 feet... 200.00	16th Century Coula 6.6x3.11 feet... 150.00	Royal Kirmanshah 15.4x1.10 feet... 500.00

Exceptional Offerings in Small and Medium-Sized Rugs

Karabaughs 8.00 to 12.00	Anatolians 1.75 to 15.00	Shirvans and Daghestans 10.00 to 35.00
Genjies and Kazaks 18.50 to 150.00	Cabistan and Chichi 25.00 to 125.00	Kurdistan and Mossouls 30.00 to 120.00
Sarouks and Kirmanshahs 35.00 to 125.00	Khorassans and Keshans 50.00 to 250.00	

Royal Persian
GOREVANS

The Gorevan weaves are the best wearing of the Oriental carpets. We recommend them in preference to any other for dining room, library, or any room where there is a great deal of wear.

16. 2x13. 8	575.00
9x12. 4	500.00
15. 1x 9.11	450.00
14. 2x 9.11	450.00
14. 1x 9.11	450.00
14. 6x 9. 9	400.00
14. 0x10. 6	400.00
15. 1x10.11	400.00
15.10x11. 3	375.00
12. 1x 9. 5	350.00
12.10x 9. 4	350.00
13. 3x 9. 2	300.00
12.10x 9.11	275.00
16. 3x10. 0	275.00
12. 8x10. 8	250.00
18. 8x10. 6	250.00

And 54 others

Royal Persian
SAROUKS

The Sarouk weaves are the latest to become popular. They made their appearance in this country only a few years ago and are fast gaining in favor over the better known weaves.

10. 0x13. 6	575.00
11. 6x 8. 7	450.00
11. 6x 8. 5	450.00
12. 3x 9.10	450.00
11.11x 8. 9	400.00
12. 2x 8. 6	400.00
11. 8x 8. 5	400.00
11.11x 8. 6	400.00
12. 0x 9. 1	375.00
11.10x 8. 5	375.00
11.10x 8. 9	375.00
10. 6x 6. 8	250.00
10. 8x 7. 7	200.00
10. 2x 6. 8	175.00
10. 8x 6. 8	175.00

And 15 others

Royal Persian
MESHEDS

The Meshed weaves are very popular on account of their richness, their peculiar patterns and their beautiful colorings. We recommend them for parlor, reception room, hall and living rooms.

19. 0x13. 0	750.00
15. 8x12. 0	750.00
15. 3x12. 8	650.00
14. 1x14. 2	550.00
14. 3x10. 4	500.00
13. 4x10. 3	475.00
13. 4x 9. 9	450.00
12. 3x10. 2	375.00
12. 7x 9. 9	375.00
14. 1x 9. 1	350.00
12. 0x 8. 1	300.00
12. 5x 7.10	300.00
12. 3x 9. 7	300.00
18. 0x 9. 6	300.00
12. 1x 8.10	275.00
11. 9x 7. 6	100.00

And 12 others

Royal Persian
KERMANSHAHS

Kirmanshah weaves are the finest of all Persians, possessing a peculiar charm in their close, fine, flat Kirmanshah knot. Owing to their richness they are used with finest interior decorations.

14.10x10.10	750.00
15. 5x10.10	750.00
16.10x10. 8	750.00
15. 0x10. 4	500.00
14. 9x11.11	500.00
16. 6x10. 2	500.00
15. 8x10. 6	500.00
16. 6x10. 2	500.00
14. 8x11. 5	475.00
12. 6x 9. 2	450.00
12.10x10. 3	350.00
13. 2x 8. 4	325.00
11. 9x 8.10	300.00
12. 3x 8. 4	275.00
11. 7x 8. 3	225.00
8. 3x 7. 4	200.00

And 49 others

Special Values in Famous Afghan Bokhara Carpets

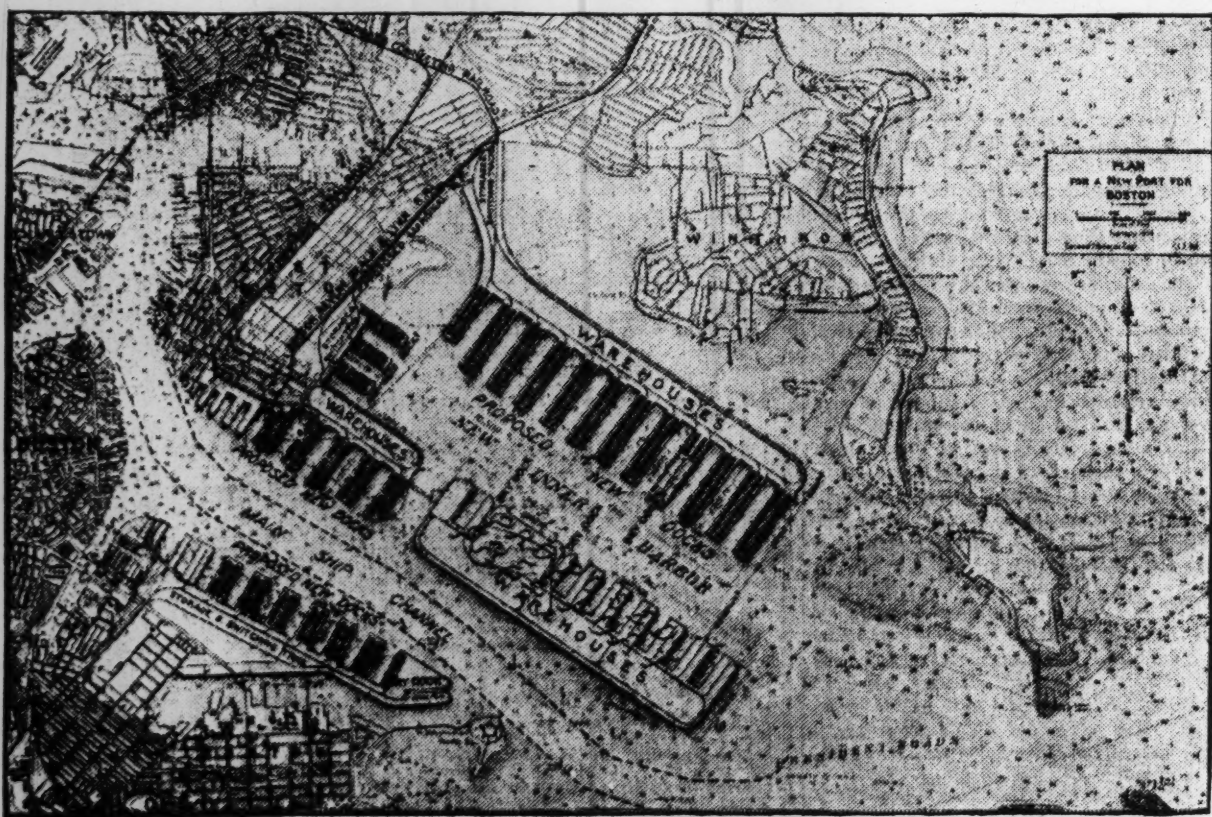
We carry in stock and sell more of these rich carpets than any other store in Boston. Our prices are always the lowest, yet for this sale we have made many special reductions.

\$65, \$75, \$85, \$100, \$125, \$150, \$175, \$200, \$250, \$300

During this Sale We Are Offering Extraordinary Values in Oriental
Carpets Averaging About 9x12 feet in Size

In Turkey Carpets at 75.00 | In India Carpets at 65.00 to 100.00 | In Muskadad Carpets at 85.00 to 100.00

These Prices Represent Underpricings Averaging Fully 40%



PLAN FOR A NEW FREE PORT IN BOSTON.

It is proposed by the metropolitan improvement commission to locate an immense enclosed area on the East Boston flats, equipped with the best wharves and warehouses, with railroad connection and wide, deep channels. Within this area goods will be exempt from tariff duties and held in bond according to the practice obtaining at Hamburg, Bremen and other European ports. Such a free port must be authorized by congressional action.

and exits near State street.

After describing the freight terminal changes proposed the report continues: "By such a system of terminals, transfer and switching charges in the terminal district would become obsolete, and heavy trucking and carting through the streets of Boston would be sensibly diminished."

The report goes on:

"Such a system necessarily involves some well considered plan of water terminal improvement. Boston for many years has been without any definite plan for harbor development or for the correlation and efficient connection of its terminals."

"With a few notable exceptions, the wharves and docks of Boston are of insufficient length to accommodate steamships of general use. The wharf sheds are mostly of wooden construction, inviting frequent conflagration. Not only should the docks be longer and wider, but the piers should be wide enough to afford ample room for streets, warehouses or freight sheds and railroad tracks. "It appears very probable that North

ject of a canal connecting Boston harbor with the Connecticut and Hudson rivers, and so with the Erie canal and great lakes, a project which the commission finds would be of inestimable advantage to Boston, but which, with other projects, is declared impracticable. Taking up the matter of highways, the commission recommends the building of connecting links between the Harvard and Wellington bridges and between Barry's corner in Allston and Davis square in Somerville; also between Revere and Lynn; a new highway from Columbia road at Mount Vernon street to Calif pasture and to Neponset and better connections between the North station and the new Cambridge bridge.

Great Free Port Proposed
by Engineer FitzGerald

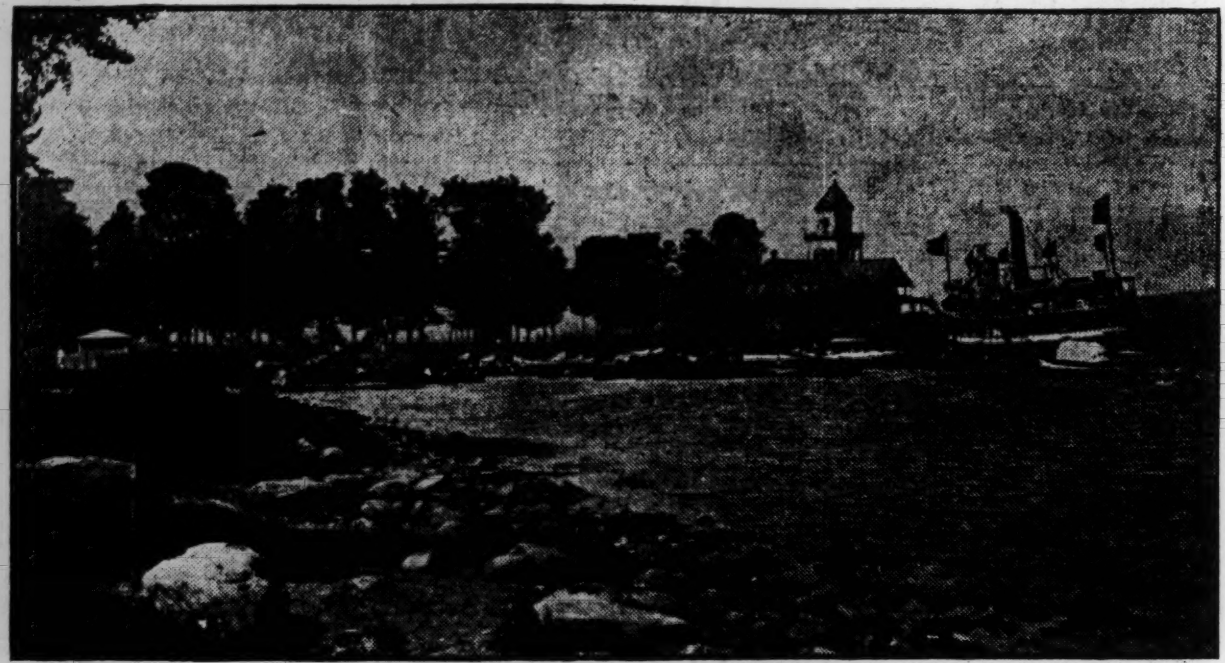
In his report on docks, Desmond Fitzgerald, the engineer member of the Metropolitan Improvement Commission outlines a comprehensive system for the port of Boston which can be developed to

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Grocer forCESTUS
BREAD

It is made of the best selected flour that can be obtained, prepared under special supervision of experts. It is the most wholesome and delicious bread you can put on your table. As toast it is unexcelled. If your grocer cannot supply you send us his name and we will.

Cestus Bread Company
208 Pleasant Street
BOSTON, MASS.

Chautauqua Is Mecca of Students and Pleasure Seekers



CHAUTAUQUA (N. Y.) LAKE AND LANDING.

The scene shows the boats used by attendants at the summer courses of lectures. The grove is one of the pleasure resorts each season.

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y.—The Chautauqua Institution continues to grow and to attract large numbers of students and pleasure seekers from all parts of this country. The activities of the institution may be described under three heads: first, those of the popular summer assembly; second, those of the summer school in connection with the assembly; third, the home reading work.

A summer at Chautauqua means intellectual and artistic recreation. The program for the coming season is as usual very broad and attractive. The

following lecturers have been announced subject to change:

Bishop John H. Vincent, Dr. Francis E. Clark, founder of the Christian Endeavor Society; Hamilton Wright Mabie of the Outlook; Maud Ballington Booth, Mayor of Toledo; Leslie M. Shaw, secretary of the treasury; Andrew S. Draper, commissioner of education, state of New York; Prof. Richard G. Moulton, university of Chicago; Rev. Anna H. Shaw, President William C. Brown of the New York Central lines; Richard Burton of the university of Minnesota; Gov. R. B. Glenn of North Carolina, Charles

Zueblin, President Faunce of Brown University and Dr. J. Reginald Campbell of City Temple, London.

Among the readers to appear at Chautauqua are Leland Powers, Boston; Prof. S. H. Clark, Chicago, and Madame Kunz Baker, New York.

Henry Turner Bailey of Massachusetts will have charge of the arts and crafts department.

The music will be under the direction of Alfred Hallam of Mount Vernon, N. Y. The photograph shows the pier about which so much has been written by delighted guests at picturesque Chautauqua.

In the Realms of Music

MADAME NORDICA could not be allowed to leave Boston before looking over the Boston Opera Company's plans for their first season. More important than that, she could not be allowed to leave until she saw the work of the opera school. She herself has projected large schemes of operatic education; she has hoped she could bring about the day when American singers could learn the profession of opera in their own country. Madame Nordica will not go away from Boston with a clear notion of what the purposes of the opera school are, for nobody now can more than partially formulate them. The school will not find its work and get into full swing until the opera house itself is in practical operation. In its work this winter there have been developed some lines of policy which are likely to continue. In the first place, the Boston opera school will not be a singing school; it will be a school where accomplished singers are trained to perform on the stage of the Boston Opera House. These in many cases will be singers who have had training in the opera houses of Europe. It seems likely to be more of a graduate school of opera than a school for beginners; but beginners are to be admitted if they know how to sing well, and if at the same time they show promise of making successful operatic careers.

The music department of the city of Boston recently published their annual report, in which they accounted for the \$15,000 appropriation which was allowed them for their last year's work. The summer band concerts, 68 in number, cost about \$8500 and the winter concerts, 36 in number, about \$4500; the remaining expense was for office work. The five trustees who manage the city music are John A. O'Shea, chairman, Alfred P. DeVoto, Edwin A. Franklin, Daniel P. Shedd, William C. Brooks.

At the Queen's Hall Symphony concert in London, Feb. 27, Claude Debussy was present and conducted his "Nocturnes." Though the music was composed nearly 20 years ago, it had never before been performed at an English concert. Something went wrong with the second of the three nocturnes and the audience thought the performance did not do Debussy justice. Accordingly there was a demand for a repetition of the piece; "a demand," writes a correspondent, "that was smilingly acceded to by the composer-conductor." At the same concert Debussy conducted his "Afternoon of a Faun."

Here is the program of the sixth concert, March 2, of the London Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Harris Richter, conductor: Berlioz's "Benvenuto Cellini" overture, Strauss's symphonic poem, "Don Juan," and a new work by Mr. W. H. Bell, a vocal scena called "The Ballad of the Bird-Bride," in which the solo part was sung by Mr. Charles Clarke.

An opera by Ruperto Chapi entitled "Margarita La Tornera" was produced in Madrid on Feb. 24 with such success that it is likely to be heard elsewhere.

Gervase Elwes, an English tenor who has come to this country to sing in some oratorio concerts, will give a song recital in Steinert Hall Saturday afternoon, March 27. His performance of English songs at his recital in New York the other day pleased the critics.

The Pierian Sodality Orchestra of Harvard is to make a contribution to musical history by performing in Sanders Theater April 14 a program of ancient pieces, one of which has only recently been discovered.

Mr. Leland Hall's program for his piano recital in Steinert Hall on Thursday afternoon, March 25, contains a sonata of Beethoven and short pieces by Poldini, Mendelssohn, Chopin, Cesar Franck, Brahms and Debussy.

The subscription list for season tickets to the Manhattan Opera performances will be kept open until the night of Saturday, March 20. The sale of seats for the single performances begins at first announced, on March 22 at 9 o'clock a. m.

Five proved to be extraordinary singers and vocalists, and still further pleasing musical specialties were contributed by Charles R. Sweet, the musical burglar. Among the other entertaining items on the long program were: Kelly and Adams, in a Celtic sketch; Caron and Herbert, comedy acrobats; Willie Hale in "Parlor Pastimes," and some very good moving pictures.

PLAYS THAT HOLD OVER. "Kitty Grey" at the Tremont Theater, besides the usual accompaniments of musical comedy, offers one of the best examples of character acting seen in Boston this season—the character of Lord Dunsford, a blundering, good-hearted Englishman, superbly acted by G. P. Huntley. Miss Sanderson and Miss Valli are very pleasing in the singing and mid acting they are called upon to do, and the principal men, comic and serious, are excellent. The scenery and costumes are in good taste, rich and harmonious in color. The music is unpretentious, but like the rest of the entertainment, wholly pleasing.

Miss Ethel Barrymore is in the last week of her engagement at the Hollis Street Theater in "Lady Frederick." W. Somerset Maugham's lightly cynical but amusing comedy, "Miss Barrymore," has added to her popularity in this play, and has shown that her talents have matured in every way since she was last seen here. Her surrounding company is of uniform superiority, every part being made to "go" by sheer good acting. To name these excellent players is to recommend the play. Among them are Miss Jessie Millward, Bruce McRae, Charles Hammond, Arthur Elliott and Miss Anita Rothe.

"The Witching Hour" is in the last week of its engagement at the Majestic Theater. The play provides the pleasure of true comedy—"laughter with thought"—and it is strongly dramatic as well. Above all, it is well acted. John Mason's acting is nearly perfect; it is but rarely that he fails to hide his mechanism. Some of his tone-shadings are little masterpieces, as his half-mournful, half-prod way of mentioning his "clients." Mr. Whytal's Justice Prentice is sweet and mellow in its wisdom. The others are excellent, particularly Miss Hay for the reason that she presents that rare stage spectacle, an ingenue without gurgles or staginess.

INTERESTING PLAYS ON TOUR. This list will be varied each Tuesday. The sections correspond to the government division of time.

PACIFIC—"The Matchmaker," "Classmates," "Peter Pan," "Wildfire," "The Right of Way."

WESTERN—"Arizona," "A Doll's House," "The Lion and the Mouse," "The Shepherd King," "Polly of the Circus," "The Honor of the Family," "The Pied Piper."

EASTERN—"Love Watches," "Father and the Boys," "The Master Hands," "The Rivals," "Mary's Jane's Pa," "When Knighthood was in Flower," "Daniel Ryan in repertoire."

COMING PLAYS.

William Gillette in "Samson," a drama by Henri Bernstein, author of "The Thief," March 22, at the Hollis Street Theater.

"Her Own Way," a feather-weight comedy by Clyde Fitch, March 22, at the Castle Square Theater.

The well-known "Brown of Harvard," with James Young, March 22, at the Globe Theater.

"The Servant in the House," by Charles Rann Kennedy, March 29, at the Tremont Theater.

News of the Playhouses

THE GIRLS OF GOTTENBERG.

"The Girls of Gotteberg," an English musical comedy, book by George Gros-smith, Jr., and L. E. Berman, music by Ivan Caryll and Lionel Monckton, appeared at the Colonial Theater on Monday night. The principals were:

Max Modellkopf.....James Blakeley
Otto, Prince of Sax-Hildesheim.....
Brittblott.....Lionel MacKinder
General.....Ross Clifford
Colonel Finkhausen.....Ernest Cossart
Albrecht.....Leslie Gaze
Burgomaster.....Edward Davidson
Kannenberg.....Sarony Lambert
Elsa.....May Naudain
Clementine.....Louise Dresser
Mitzi.....Aimee Angeles

The scene is laid in a picturesque German town and the plot depends upon several twists of mistaken identity. A young nobleman has been betrothed to his cousin, Elsa, whom he has never seen. Elsa, however, will be wooed for herself alone, so she changes places with an inn-keeper's daughter. As usual, the young nobleman falls in love with his fiancée, believing her to be the daughter of the innkeeper. It is a pleasing story with plenty of excellent musical numbers to interrupt its jocosity.

The British flavor has been retained in "The Girls of Gotteberg." Occasionally the piece betrays the bluntness of American tinkering for the alleged purpose of humorous improvement. The libretto, happily, keeps within the bounds of sanity. It is not fantastic after the American fashion. The lyrics are commendable. The music, though slight in theme, jingles with animation.

James Blakeley, an English comedian, appears in the role of Max, the burlesque envoy, with laughable results. His pantomime at times is excellent, but in his earnestness he often overacts. He is clownishly funny and except where his buffoonery partakes of too much roughness, is generally enjoyable. Lionel MacKinder, an English comic juvenile, in the part of Otto, sings well and dances excellently. John E. Hazard, as Sergeant Brittblott, is rather submerged until the last act, when he evokes much amusement by interpolating a German telephone burlesque. Overton Moyle, as Fritz, rendered the best song, entitled, "Here's to the Girl," in a pleasing voice.

Miss Louise Dresser, who is beautiful in certain pictorial qualities, appears as the burgomaster's daughter, with charming efficiency. She sings a narrative ballad with a bland demureness that is delightful. Her yodeling in the duet with Mr. Blakeley, entitled, "Birds in the Trees," was enjoyable. Miss Aimee Angeles plays the real Mitzi in a vivacious manner. Her duet with Mr. MacKinder was good. Not only is she a graceful dancer, but she possesses a keen sense of comic repartee. Miss May Naudain, as Elsa, sustains the sentiment of the plot, and contributes a solo entitled "Freda" in a charming voice. The other parts are played satisfactorily.

The company is large and attractively costumed. The three settings enhance the Rhenish atmosphere of the piece. "The Girls of Gotteberg" is altogether enjoyable.

"THE MAN OF THE HOUR."

George Broadhurst's popular play of love and politics returned Monday night at the Boston Theater. The cast is the same in its essentials that was seen here last winter. What changes have been made have been for the better. The present cast runs:

Alwyn Bennett.....Cyril Scott
Charles Wainwright.....James E. Wilson
Scott R. Gibbs.....Edward LeSaint
Richard Horrigan.....Rapley Holmes

"PEGGY MACHREE."

Joseph O'Mara's presentation of "Peggy Machree," a romantic comedy with music, opening Monday night at the Park Theater for a run of two weeks, is thoroughly enjoyable. The cast:

Barry Trevor.....Joseph O'Mara
Sir Lawrence Borthwick.....Percy F. Leach
Capt. De La Cour.....Marc McDermott
Lawyer Keane.....Marcus Moriarty
Alexander McDougall.....John D. O'Hara
Michael Donoghue.....Dan Fitzgerald
Sergeant Bampton.....Arthur Wynn
Lady Margaret O'Driscoll....."Peggy."

Adrienne Augarde
Mme. De La Cour.....Corah Adams
Emily Pryor.....Viola Leach
Moira.....Jennie Lamont
Molly Cafferty.....Katharine Moran

The play differs from many an Irish comedy in that it is not comedy with some music interpolated, but one in which the music is the most important part, with a sufficient plot to carry it forward. While one is enjoying the mirth that is being created he is anticipating the next song. The setting is good and the scenes pleasing.

The folk at Downkilly fair must needs have a wedding to add to the joy of the occasion, and Alexander McDougall, the "Bonnie Scot," thinking it was "nae fitting time," refused to marry the widow Cafferty he had courted for years. Lady Margaret O'Driscoll, for a lark with the villagers marries Barry Trevor in a masquerade. The wedding turns out to be a real one to the great discomfort of the bride, who turns the bridegroom away. After five years' service in the English army he returns as a fiddler seeking to learn of his love, and comes just in time to save her from a marriage in accord with the laws of the land with a man that ill suits her taste.

Joseph O'Mara won his audience while singing "The Auld Plaid Shawl," and when he sang "Believe Me," which has the air of "Fair Harvard," and the "Wearing of the Green" he was warmly applauded. Aside from some mannerisms there was a pleasing touch in his singing and acting. Adrienne Augarde, as Peggy, had the simple ease and grace in every part she took in the comedy, which the audience always appreciated. Barry Whyn, as Bampton, had a good voice, and he gave his hearers its benefits. John D. O'Hara, as the Scot, never forgot that he was of a race that has a sense of humor but does not laugh at a fool. Dan Fitzgerald as Michael Donoghue, with his Irish ways; Percy F. Leach as Sir Lawrence Borthwick, the English dandy, and Jenny Lamont, the widow, aroused considerable mirth. The singing of "Co-Boss" by Katharine Moran, as Molly, the widow's daughter, assisted by an unusually good chorus, is well worth hearing. The comedy merits good patronage during its short stay.

VAUDEVILLE.
KEITH'S—Miss Mabel Hite and "Mike" Donlin, the noted ball-player, appeared in a very amusing sketch, "Stealing Home." W. C. Fields, the juggler, presented his entertaining specialty, and the Empire City Four sang their pleasing serious and comic songs. The Misses Nelson and Otto, "those very much different girls," made a great success, as always, with their unique songs and music. Other pleasing acts were: Martineti and Sylvester, comic acrobats; Quigley Brothers, conversationalists; Robert H. Hodge and company in a comic sketch; and other entertaining specialties, including new moving pictures.

ORPHEUM—Sidney Drew and company reappeared in the exceedingly funny one-act comedy, "Billy's Tombstones," and kept the audiences in constant laughter. Miss Lucy Weston achieved a real success in her demure singing of several dainty songs. The Royal Musical

George Bernard Shaw's amusing "You Never Can Tell" was presented Monday at the Castle Square Theater by the John Craig stock company. The cast:

Mr. Valentine.....Donald Meek
Mr. Fergus Crampton.....Theodore Friebus
Mr. Finch McComas.....Frederick Murray
Mr. Bohun, Q. C.....George Hassell
Philip Clandon.....Bert Young
The Waiter.....William Everts
Mrs. Clandon.....Mabel Colcord
Gloria Clandon.....Gertrude Rinley
The Maid.....Beverly West
Dolly Clandon.....Mary Young

Almost continuous laughter filled the theater, proving that Shaw can be just as successful at the popular theaters as at the high tariffs. On the whole, the venture is very creditable, and formed a welcome change to the usual run of plays at Mr. Craig's popular house this season.

The acting on the whole was good, excellent in some cases. Miss Mary Young was breezy and unaffected as Dolly, and exercised her fascinations upon the characters in the play as well as the persons in the audience. William Everts brought out the humor and the pathos of his part of the waiter with complete success. In characterization and make-up George Hassell held along the fun admirably, as Bohun. Miss Gertrude Rinley was wholly satisfying in a difficult part. Bert Young ran a close second to his sister in the play and in reality, and made a very handsome picture in his yachting flannels. Mr. Meek clowning the part of Valentine, and Mr. Friebus was weak as Fergus. Mr. Murray was natural as McComas. Miss Colcord made Mrs. Clandon too violently disagreeable, but otherwise was satisfactory.

The scenery was very good, and the masquerade was well managed. Miss Young's costume in the masquerade was really stunning.



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Financial, Commercial and Investment News of the World

TODAY'S MARKET IS IRREGULAR AND EXTREMELY DULL

Intending Purchasers of Securities Waiting for Adjustment of Tariff Schedules Before Investing.

BEARS ARE TIMID

Another listless trading market was in evidence today in Wall street. The first prices showed fractional advances for most issues and later some improvement was noted, but there was no special feature and business was on a small scale. That there is an apparent scarcity of stocks is evident from the ease with which the market turns one way or the other on limited trading.

The market for some time past has been a most remarkable one in that in the face of a plethora of money stock transactions have been of such a small volume. There have been days when the market was booming that the total sales were not as large in volume as were those of last week, when a total of about 2,000,000 shares changed hands.

The tariff talk is given as the cause of the extreme quiet prevailing. It is pointed out that the probable reduction in the schedule of any one item is likely very seriously to affect the value of the stock and that a lower range of prices is likely for this reason before higher prices may be expected. At the same time the bears are very timid about making extensive short commitments and run to cover on the slightest evidence of an upward movement.

The copper stocks were generally under last night's closing figures when the market opened this morning. Amalgamated starting off at 66 1/2. At the end of the first hour it advanced to 67 1/2. Smelters was an eighth lower at 82 1/2 and advanced to 83 1/2. People's Gas was among the strongest of the industrials, advancing from 112 1/2 to 113 1/2 in the early trading. Consolidated Gas started off a point higher at 130 1/2 but dropped to 129 1/2. United States Steel at 43 1/2 was an eighth higher than last night's closing and it advanced to 44 1/2 in the first hour. Sugar, which had a net loss yesterday of 2 1/2 opened 1/2 higher at 128 1/2 and advanced to 129 1/2.

On the railroad issues New York Central was among the most active. After opening off a quarter at 123 1/2 it advanced to 124 1/2. Reading opened 1/2 higher at 125 and rose to 125 1/2 before noon. Union Pacific advanced 1/4 to 175 1/2.

Extreme quiet prevailed on the local exchange. The opening prices were generally unchanged from last night's closing quotations. At the end of the first hour considerable irregularity was shown. Amalgamated Copper advanced with the New York prices, but several of the other copper issues declined smartly. Others showed good advances. Boston Consolidated was up a point at 11 1/4. East Butte advanced an eighth to 14 1/2. Michigan was down a quarter at 10 1/2 before noon. Old Dominion at 48 was off a point. Osceola sold down to 128 before noon, a loss of two points.

Before 1 o'clock some of the more active stocks advanced to the highest of the day. Steel touched 45. Erie rose to 24 1/2. Reading advanced to 126. Copper sold up to 67 1/2. Smelters advanced to 83 1/2. Union Pacific sold up to 176 1/2. The Boston market continued dull, but was firmer.

Trading continued quiet in the afternoon. There was some selling at the higher range and prices reacted rather sharply. Reading dropped a point to 125 and some of the other issues were selling close to the opening prices.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The Pennsylvania Steel Company, one of the largest independents, announced a reduction in wages approximating 10 per cent April 1.

City Controller E. S. Morrow of Pittsburgh has awarded \$1,075,000 a half-cent to 30 year water bonds to H. F. Bachman & Company and the Equitable Trust Company of New York jointly at 103.018.

Theodore H. Price has issued a report on the quantity of cotton ginned for the season to March 13, placing it at 13,238,000 bales including linters.

Gold coin to be shipped today for Argentina aggregates \$2,400,000.

Western railroads will bend every energy toward bringing about a return to a 3-cent basis for passenger fares in all the states, and have already decided to file a 3-cent tariff for the state of Missouri to take effect April 1.

At the special stockholders meeting of the Faneuil Hall National Bank held today, it was voted to liquidate the bank. The Beacon Trust Company owns over 98 per cent of the stock.

RECEIVER APPOINTED.

CHICAGO — The American Trust & Savings Bank was appointed receiver for the Amalgamated Zinc Company, a South Dakota corporation, on a petition filed by creditors in the bankruptcy court. The zinc company's liabilities are alleged to be approximately \$60,000, while the assets are declared to be worth \$10,000.

Dealers' prices for fish today at T. wharf, per hundredweight: Haddock 2.50 @ 3.50, large cod 2.75 @ 3.75, small cod 1.75 @ 2.75, large hake 3.75, small hake 2.25, eel 1.75.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the opening, high, low and last sales of the principal active stocks to 2:40 p. m.:

Stock	Open	High	Low	Close
Amalgamated Copper	65 1/2	67 1/2	66 1/2	67 1/2
Amer. Car & Foundry	48	49 1/2	48	48 1/2
Amer. Ice Securities	30	30 1/2	30	30 1/2
Amer. Locomotive	50 1/2	50 3/4	50 1/4	50 3/4
Amer. Smelt & Refining	82 1/2	83 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2
Amer. Smelt & Ref. pref.	102 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	103 1/2
Amer. Steel Foundry	25 1/2	25 3/4	25 1/4	25 3/4
Amer. Sugar	28 1/2	29 1/4	28 1/2	29 1/4
Amer. Tel. & Tel.	129	130 1/4	129	129 1/4
Amer. Tobacco pref.	137 1/2	138 1/4	137 1/2	138 1/4
Anacosta	39 1/2	40 1/4	39 1/4	40 1/4
Atchafalpa	103 1/2	104 1/4	103 1/4	104 1/4
Atchafalpa pref.	103 1/2	104 1/4	103 1/4	104 1/4
Baldwin & Ohio	16 1/2	16 3/4	16 1/2	16 3/4
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	20 1/2	20 3/4	20 1/2	20 3/4
Canadian Pacific	106 1/2	106 3/4	106 1/4	106 3/4
Central Leather	18	18 1/2	18	18 1/2
Chesapeake & Ohio	16 1/2	16 3/4	16 1/2	16 3/4
Chicago Great Western	8 1/2	8 3/4	8 1/2	8 3/4
Colorado Fuel & Iron	21 1/2	21 3/4	21 1/4	21 3/4
Colorado Southern	16 1/2	16 3/4	16 1/2	16 3/4
Consolidated Gas	120 1/2	120 3/4	120 1/4	120 3/4
Denver & Rio Grande	43 1/2	44	43 1/4	44
Erie	23 1/2	24 1/4	23 1/4	24 1/4
General Electric	125 1/2	126 1/4	125 1/4	126 1/4
Granby	92	92 1/2	92	92 1/2
Great Northern pref.	140 1/2	140 3/4	140 1/4	140 3/4
Great Northern Ore. et al.	68 1/2	69 1/4	68 1/4	69 1/4
Illinois Central	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/4	100 3/4
Interboro-Met. pref.	43 1/2	44	43 1/4	44
Kansas City Southern	44 1/2	45 1/4	44 1/4	45 1/4
Kansas & Texas	40 1/2	40 3/4	40 1/4	40 3/4
Louisville & Nashville	129	129 1/4	129	129 1/4
Missouri Pacific	108 1/2	108 3/4	108 1/4	108 3/4
National Lead	15 1/2	15 3/4	15 1/4	15 3/4
New York Central	123 1/2	124 1/4	123 1/4	124 1/4
Norfolk & Western	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4
Northwestern	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4
People's Gas	112 1/2	113 1/4	112 1/4	113 1/4
Pennsylvania	120 1/2	120 3/4	120 1/4	120 3/4
Pullman	169	169 1/2	169	169 1/2
Reading	125 1/2	126 1/4	125 1/4	126 1/4
Republic Steel	24 1/2	24 3/4	24 1/4	24 3/4
Rock Island	13 1/2	13 3/4	13 1/4	13 3/4
Southern Pacific	103 1/2	103 3/4	103 1/4	103 3/4
St. Paul	112 1/2	112 3/4	112 1/4	112 3/4
St. Paul pref.	121 1/2	121 3/4	121 1/4	121 3/4
St. Paul & Northern	121 1/2	121 3/4	121 1/4	121 3/4
Union Pacific	175 1/2	176 1/4	175 1/4	176 1/4
U. S. Rubber pref.	103 1/2	103 3/4	103 1/4	103 3/4
U. S. Steel	43 1/2	44	43 1/4	44
U. S. Steel pref.	108 1/2	108 3/4	108 1/4	108 3/4
Western Union	42 1/2	42 3/4	42 1/4	42 3/4
Wisconsin Central	14 1/2	14 3/4	14 1/4	14 3/4

BONDS.

Opening	High	Low
Amer. & N. E. conv.	104 1/2	104 1/2
American Tobacco	77 1/2	77 1/2
Atchafalpa 4 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
American Ry. 4 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Atchafalpa gen. 4 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Baltimore & Ohio 4 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Chicago Rock Island 4 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Chicago Rock Island 4 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
Denver Rio Grande 4 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Interboro Met. Co. 4 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Japan 4 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Japan 4 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2
Kansas City Southern 3 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
N. Y. City 4 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
N. Y. City 4 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
N. Y. & N. H. conv. 3 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Reading gen. 4 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Union Pacific conv. 4 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
United States Steel 4 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Walsh 4 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
Wisconsin Central 4 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Opening	High	Low
2 1/2 registered	101 1/2	101 1/2
do coupon	101 1/2	101 1/2
3 1/2 registered	101 1/2	101 1/2
do coupon	101 1/2	101 1/2
Small bonds	100	100
4 1/2 registered	119 1/2	119 1/2
do coupon	119 1/2	119 1/2
Panama 5 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Panama 5 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Dist. Columbia 4 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Philippine 4 1/2	100	100

REORGANIZATION PLANS ADOPTED

NEW YORK—Details of the plan for reorganizing the Chicago Great Western have been completed. There was some delay in deciding upon the treatment of the 4 per cent debentures and preferred A stocks, and these points have not been settled. The plan provides for authorizing \$80,000,000 first mortgage 4 per cent bonds, of which \$17,000,000 will be reserved to retire the outstanding divisional bonds, \$12,000,000 of which are on the Mason City and Ft. Dodge division and \$5,000,000 on the Wisconsin, Minneapolis & Pacific division.

The 4 per cent debentures will receive 110 in a new preferred stock. The preferred A stock will receive 120 in a new common stock. The preferred B stock will be assessed \$15 per share. The holder of 100 shares on payment of \$1500 and the surrender of his old certificates will receive in exchange therefore 60 shares of new common stock and 15 shares of new preferred. The new preferred will represent the amount paid in assessment.

The common stock will be assessed \$15 per share. The holder of 100 shares on payment of \$1500 and surrender of his old certificates will receive in exchange therefore 40 shares of new common stock and 15 shares of new preferred, the latter representing the assessment.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS. Money between the banks quoted at 2 per cent. New York funds sold at 16 1/2-3 cents discount per \$1000 cash.

The exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals of the corresponding period in 1908 as follows:

1909.	1908.
Exchanges	\$29,783,632
Exchanges	\$27,447,567
Exchanges	\$27,447,567
Exchanges	\$27,447,567

The United States sub-treasury shows a debit balance at the Clearing House of \$409,818.

THE COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK—The cotton market opened easy, 4 to 6 points lower: March 9.42 @ 9.43; May 9.37 @ 9.38; July 9.31 @ 9.32; August 9.26 bid; October 9.21 @ 9.22.

LIVERPOOL—Cotton: Business demand fair; American middling uplands 5.04. Prices easier. Sales 10,000, 300 for speculation and export. Receipts 21,000, 10,500 American. Futures opened steady.

CONSOLIDATION WILL INCREASE NET REVENUE

Holders of Wisconsin Central Stock Will Be Greatly Benefited by Alliance With the "Soo" Railroad.

MUCH NEW TRAFFIC

Activity in the shares of the Wisconsin Central Railway Company has been attributed to its absorption by the "Soo." It is said that the company's stockholders, both the common and preferred, will be greatly benefited by the consolidation. A director of the company is quoted as saying:

"The Canadian Pacific and 'Soo' line will immediately throw about \$1,000,000 additional business over to the Wisconsin Central, adding about \$350,000 of net revenue per annum."

"The closing up of outside agencies, which last year cost the Wisconsin Central \$160,000, will cause a saving of over \$100,000 a year and the consolidation of terminals at St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth will save over \$200,000 per annum, or a total of savings and added revenue of over \$650,000 per annum, equal alone to over 4 per cent on the common stock."

"The Wisconsin Central is earning more per mile gross than the 'Soo' line, and with the saving of operating cost and managerial expenses and added revenue as indicated, it will show net results in every way as good if not better than the 'Soo' line."

SHIPPING NEWS

The Norwegian bark Pehr Uglad, Capt. Jensen, sails today for Montevideo in pursuit of the Norwegian ship Superior, Captain Holum, which sailed from Nantasket Monday for the same port. Captain Jensen feels content that he has the faster vessel, and in spite of her 24 hours' handicap, he firmly believes that he will beat the Superior on the 5000-mile race to South America. The Superior is loaded with 1,143,926 feet of lumber and the Uglad carries 1,068,868 feet.

The steamer Armenian of the Leyland Line, Captain Hart, sailed from Liverpool Sunday for Boston, taking the place of the Winifred which has been withdrawn. The reason for the substitution of the Armenian is not announced, but it is supposed to be on account of her size, she being considerably smaller than the Winifred.

Capt. W. G. Cutler, in charge of this light-house district, has notified mariners and shipping interests that on last Saturday a gas buoy painted in red and black horizontal stripes and showing a fixed red light was established in Pollock Rip blue, Nantucket sound, in 33 feet of water to mark the wreck of the steamer Horatio Hall. The buoy is about 300 feet southwesterly from the stern of the sunken vessel, which heads north-easterly, and of which both masts and the funnel are standing, the maindeck being awash.

On the average, the fares brought in by the vessels this morning were uniformly large. In view of this, the prices remain medium and strong, the demand being firm. Following is a list of the remaining fishing schooners and their fares in pounds: William A. Morse 24,000, Muriel 60,000, Yankee 2000, Mattakeest 5500, Conqueror 50,000, Lizzie M. Stanley 50,000, Manhasett 53,000, John M. Keen 11,000, Catherine & Ellen 35,000, Vanessa 50,000, Francis V. Sylvia 20,000, Clara G. Silver 11,000, Arbitrator 21,000, Margaret Dillon 16,500, Moonam 55,000, Seacomet 14,000, Emerald 2800, Two Sisters 3700, Reliance 3000, Nettie 2500, Liberty 2000, Marguerite McKenzie 2500.

The Norwegian steamer Flora arrived in port this morning from San Domingo. She brought 10,000 bags of sugar which will be put aboard the Cymric and taken to England next week. Captain Due reports pleasant weather on his voyage, but with few head winds to contend with.

Another large cargo of sugar was also brought in by the steamer Norjordanian, which finished this morning a 10 days' voyage from Cienfuegos, Cuba. The cargo is intended for the refinery of the American Sugar Company.

The Warren liner Schem, Captain Murdock, arrived this morning from Liverpool and berthed at her pier at the Hoosack docks. The vessel was 12 days out from Liverpool upon an uneventful voyage. She brought a large cargo of granite, cotton and paper stock. There were also 47 pheasants and 11 fancy pigeons in her hold. These birds are very valuable. Three stowaways were discovered aboard the ship shortly after she left her English dock, and they were put to work. The vessel also brought 35 returning cattle. The Schem reports that the steamship Nora, bound from Philadelphia for Leith, was sighted in mid-ocean. The Nora signaled that she had seen icebergs off the Grand Banks. These are the first icebergs to be reported indirectly by any Boston vessel this winter.

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—Following are the opening, high, low and last sales of the active stocks to 2:40 p. m.:

Stock	Open	High	Low	Close
Anacosta	40 1/2	40 3/4	40 1/4	40 3/4
Arizona Commercial	14 1/2	14 3/4	14 1/4	14 3/4
Atchafalpa	103 1/2	104 1/4	103 1/4	104 1/4
Batavia	33 1/2	34	33 1/4	34
Butte Coalition	23	23 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2
Calumet & Hecla	99	100	99	100
Calumet & Hecla	61 1/2	61 3/4	61 1/4	61 3/4
Centennial	28 1/2	28 3/4	28 1/4	28 3/4
Copper Range	75 1/2	76	75 1/4	76
Daily West	91 1/2	92 1/4	91 1/4	92 1/4
Franklin	134 1/2	135 1/4	134 1/4	135 1/4
Granby	92 1/2	93 1/4	92 1/4	93 1/4
Greene-Canada	93 1/2	94 1/4	93 1/4	94 1/4
La Salle	143 1/2	144 1/4	143 1/4	144 1/4
Mass.	41 1/2	42 1/4	41 1/4	42 1/4
Mexico Con.	33 1/2	34	33 1/4	34
Michigan	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4
Mohawk	40 1/2	40 3/4	40 1/4	40 3/4
Nevada & Maine	17 1/2	17 3/4	17 1/4	17 3/4
North Butte	12 1/2	12 3/4	12 1/4	12 3/4
Old Dominion	48	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
Oscoda	128	128 1/2	128	128 1/2
Parrot	30 1/2	31 1/4	30 1/4	31 1/4
Santa Fe	218	218 1/2	218	218 1/2
Shannon	14	14 1/2	14	14 1/2
Superior Copper	42	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
Tanana	59	59 1/2	59	59 1/2
Trinity	13 1/2	13 3/4	13 1/4	13 3/4
Utah Consolidated	4 1/2	4 3/4	4 1/4	4 3/4
Utah Copper Co.	41	41 1/2	40 1/2	41 1/2
Victoria	45 1/2	46	45 1/4	46
Wolverine	140	140 1/2	140	140 1/2
Wyandot	21 1/2	21 3/4	21 1/4	21 3/4

RAILROADS.

Stock	Open	High	Low	Close
Atchafalpa	103 1/2	104 1/4	103 1/4	104 1/4
Atchafalpa pref.	103 1/2	104 1/4	103 1/4	104 1/4
Boston & Albany	33 1/2	34	33 1/4	34
Boston Elevated	12 1/2	12 3/4	12 1/4	12 3/4
Boston & Lowell	23 1/2	24	23 1/4	24
Boston & Maine	17 1/2	17 3/4	17 1/4	17 3/

Contributions on Topics of Interest
by Subscribers are Solicited

Great Poet's Ideal of Womanhood

Shakespeare's Heroines and Heroines, as Ruskin Sees Them.

However much one may differ from the point of view of John Ruskin in many questions—and few writers have had more warm advocates and ardent opposers than he—his studies of womanhood are among the most sweet and searching contributions to such literature. His ideal is worth woman's consideration, even though she may not accept either Ruskin's or Shakespeare's apparent estimate of the men.

In "Sesame and Lilies" Ruskin says: "Let us try, then, whether we cannot get at some clear and harmonious idea (it must be harmonious if it is true) of what womanly mind and virtue are in power and office, with respect to man; and how their relations, rightly accepted, aid and increase the vigor and honor and authority of both. . . . Let us see whether the greatest, the wisest, the purest-hearted of all ages, are agreed in any wise on this point; let us hear the testimony which have left respecting what they held to be the true dignity of woman, and her mode of help to man. And first let us take Shakespeare."

"Note broadly in the outset, Shakespeare has no heroes; he has only heroines. There is not one entirely heroic figure in all his plays, except the slight sketch of Henry the Fifth. In his labored and perfect plays Othello . . . is the only example even approximating the heroic type. . . ."

"Whereas there is hardly a play that has not a perfect woman in it, steadfast in grave hope and errorless in purpose: Cordelia, Desdemona, Isabella, Hermione, Imogen, Queen Katherine, Perdita, Sylvia, Viola, Rosalind, Helena, and last, and perhaps loveliest, Virgilia, are all faultless; conceived in the highest heroic type of humanity."

"Then observe secondly, the catastrophe of every play is caused always by the folly or fault of a man; the redemption, if there be any, is by the wisdom and virtue of a woman. The catastrophe of King Lear is owing to his want of judgment, his impatient vanity, his misunderstanding of his children; the virtue of his one true daughter would have saved him from all the injuries of the others, unless he had cast her away from him; as it is, she all but saves him. In 'Romeo and Juliet' the wise and brave stratagem of the wife is brought to ruinous issue by the reckless impatience of her husband. In 'Winter's Tale' and in 'Cymbeline' the happiness and existence of two princely households, lost through long years, and imperiled by the folly and obstinacy of the husbands, are re-

deemed at last by the queenly patience and wisdom of the wives. In 'Measure for Measure' the injustice of the judge and the cowardice of the brother are opposed to the victorious truth and adamant purity of the woman. In 'Coriolanus' the mother's counsel, acted upon in time, would have saved her son. And what shall I say of the calmly devoted wisdom of the 'unlessoned girl' who appears as a gentle angel bringing courage and safety by her presence and by what women are fancied most to fail in—precision and accuracy of thought?"

"Such, in broad light, is Shakespeare's testimony to the position and character of women in human life. He represents them as infallibly faithful and wise counselors, incorruptibly just and pure examples, strong always to sanctify, even when they cannot save. . . ."

Ruskin next reminds us of Dante's

great poem, a song of praise to his lady, Beatrice, "his teacher, interpreting for him the most difficult truths and leading him with rebuke upon rebuke, from star to star." Ruskin continues:

"Now I could multiply witness upon witness of this kind if I had time. I would take Chaucer and show you why he wrote a Legend of Good Women, but no Legend of Good Men. I would take Spenser and show you how all his fairy knights are sometimes deceived and sometimes vanquished; but the soul of Una is never darkened, and the spear of Britomart is never broken. . . ."

Shakespeare and Ruskin surely call woman to high emprise. "Dux femina facti"—a woman the leader of the deed—has long stood on the pages of literature, in many applications, and it has been placed there, let us remember, by the pen of man himself.

ELLEN TERRY'S STORY

Impressions of America and of Her Contemporaries.

Ellen Terry's records of her experience are said by the "Bookman" to be really the records of how life impressed her. She writes much of America, where she felt so at home. She says: American ladies read more and have developed a more fastidious taste than Englishwomen; they have, in appearance at least, more reality; but neither they nor the men have much natural sense of beauty. The quality of the American voice is generally unbearable, but in truly terrible variety exists only in one state—and "the artful toad," as Charles Reade called her, does not say which one. She found her Chicago audiences the most sympathetic. Certainly it was to them that she made her most brilliant speech in christening the new Columbia Theater in these chosen words: "Hail Columbia! Niagara Falls proved too terrific for her to realize in spite of its wonderful 'pits of color,' and before it she seemed to become weak. In some Boston houses culture seems no fad to make a joke about, but a rare and delicate reality. Her first night at Daly's was a night of enchantment and at Ada Relan she can only exclaim and marvel. In San Francisco she went to the Chinese Theater, and the impenetrable faces seemed to say to her: 'We have been before you, and we shall be after you.'"

Thus it is plain that Miss Terry has the habit of looking around her with an active and intelligent eye, quickest—as might be expected—to perceive color. She has the graphic word. In a phrase she paints a picture of her contemporaries. She recalls Macready's oddly colored eyes full of fire and his beautiful wavy mouth; Gladstone seemed to her a volcano at rest; Tennyson was wonderfully simple and taught her to call the wild flowers by their names; that Browning with his smart coat and society manners was a poet was to her more incomprehensible than some of his poetry; the most remarkable man she ever knew was Whistler, who was instantaneously individual and audacious; William Winter could never take an unemotional point of view. Sarah

Bernhard in her transparent days she describes as smoke from a burning paper, and she gets about the stage without moving; her extraordinary decorative and symbolic quality makes her give pictures of emotions rather than the emotions themselves. Duse, on the other hand, triumphs as the real, the particular woman.

Not less discerning are her estimates of herself and the art in general. The three "I's"—imagination, industry and intelligence—are indispensable to the actress, and the greatest of these is imagination. Her own experience convinces her that the actor must imagine first and observe afterward; it is no good observing life and bringing the result to the stage without selection.

Mrs. Taft's Gowns

The make of Mrs. Taft's inaugural gowns is interesting, because they are throughout of American manufacture, both in fabric and design. At the ceremony of inauguration her gown was of directoire style, in heavy crepe de chine of the shade known as vistiria, the skirt, in train, severely plain. The coat is trimmed with silver. A hat of turban shape is worn with this costume. The ball gown was of empire style, in white chiffon, embroidered from hem of skirt to the waist with golden rod wrought in crystals and threads of silver. The short bodice was draped with point lace, held in place by clusters of jewels. The court train, embroidered with the natural flower, did not hang from the shoulders in the traditional manner, but was fastened to a high waist. Mrs. Taft wore diamond ornaments and an aigrette in her hair.

A rose-colored reception gown is in directoire style, of satin, covered with ecru net embroidered in gold and rose-colored silk.

Miss Alice Belch, in the post of social secretary to Mrs. Taft, is the second woman to hold such a post in the White House.

The Speaker's Daughter



MISS HELEN CANNON,
Daughter of the Speaker of the National
House of Representatives.

Miss Helen Cannon, the daughter of the speaker of the House of Representatives, is one of the remarkable women of Washington and is no unimportant factor in shaping the destinies of her picturesque father. As the lady of the Cannon household she presides as hostess at the functions at which the speaker, from the necessities of his official position, entertains men both of his own party and the opposition, and her tact and management play an interesting part in the relations of her father with these men. He depends on her as he does on no one else. She has kept his home for him for several years and it is in obedience to her will that Speaker Cannon maintains a speaking acquaintance with that despot of society known as Dame Fashion. It is one of Miss Cannon's tasks to see that her distinguished father "looks the part," as the phraseology of the day puts it.

One of the great victories of her career, so good-natured report has it, was when she persuaded him to don a silk hat, an article of adornment which he theretofore had eschewed. But it is not merely in affairs of dress and household matters that she is of service to him. She is thoroughly conversant with the details of the entire political situation and doubtless gives the speaker many a hint now and then that may serve him as good advice.

As sunshine brings out the flowers and ripens the fruit, so does cheerfulness—the feeling of freedom and life—develop in us all the seeds of good—all that is best in us. Cheerfulness is a duty we owe to others. There is an old tradition that a cup of gold is to be found wherever a rainbow touches the earth, and there are some people whose smile, the sound of whose voice, whose very presence seems like a ray of sunshine, to turn everything they touch into gold.—Sir John Lubbock.

THE ONE EVIL

It would probably be difficult to find a single misconception of the text of the Bible which has been more far-reaching in its consequences than that expressed in the anthropomorphism of evil. It may fairly be described as the logical consequence of the doctrine of the anthropomorphism of good. Yet so hopelessly inconsistent is the human mind, that the very people who have given up the Mephistophelian conception of the devil have not changed their conception of God one whit from Blake's representation of Him as supporting the heavens on his arms. "Human philosophy," writes Mrs. Eddy, on page 269 of Science and Health, "has made God manlike. Christian Science makes man Godlike. Human philosophy, when it decided that the human being was the image and likeness of God, could not naturally think of God otherwise than as Blake drew Him. And thinking of God and man in this way, could not consistently picture the devil otherwise than as in the paintings of Angelico and Botticelli, or the poetry of Marlowe or of Goethe. The eastern writers who personified the idea of evil in any form which seemed to suit their purpose, in the documents of the Old and the New Testaments, never for one moment dreamed that their efforts would one day fall into the hands of a prosaic western people who would insist on taking them literally."

Evil to them became a serpent because the serpent was the type they found ready made for them, in the literature and folk-lore of the day, of the material wisdom which had its home at the bottom of the storm-lashed waters of the sea, which was itself used as the symbol

for the darkness and chaos of evil. The serpent in turn became the dragon because the same Greek word happens to represent both. These words had really no connection at all with Beelzebub, the name of the god which protected the Syro-Phoenician people against flies. The Israelites found Beelzebub in Canaan, just as their ancestors had found the serpent in Chaldea, and took it simply as another term under which to personify evil. Satan, on the other hand, is only a Hebrew substantive meaning adversary, that which opposes itself to good. Possibly the nearest equivalent to it would be devil's advocate, that which is set up to argue the case against good, and it is so he appears in the book of Job. If Satan is an ordinary substantive, belial is an ordinary adjective, and means worthless. Sons of Belial was merely a figurative way of expressing what we today should comprise in the unpoetic term rascals. Until the Latin version of the Bible, known as the Vulgate, was made, belial had never been used in a personal sense.

There briefly is the story of the principal synonyms of evil in the Bible and round them there has grown round a mythology as vast as ever grew round the fabled heroes of Greece and Italy. The terms have no connection with one another, except in the one case of serpent and dragon, and have simply been adopted from time to time, at the whim of the particular writer. And it is for this very reason probably that they are all swept together, by John, into one verse of Revelation. "And the great dragon was cast out, that old serpent, called the Devil, and Satan." He could hardly have said more plainly than Mrs.

Eddy, on page 16 of Science and Health, "that 'the evil one,' or one evil, is but another name for the first lie and all liars." Jesus, indeed, did say so, in words also recorded by John, when he said unto the Pharisees, "Ye are of your father the devil, and lust to slay me, because there is no truth in him. When he speaketh a lie, he speaketh of his own; for he is a liar, and the father of it."

The evil one, then, or the one evil constitutes the belief in the reality and power of evil which finds expression in every development of inharmonious and sin. It is murderous because every belief of sin, sickness and misery, of every thing, that is to say, which is unlike God, has a common end, death. And it is a lie because it is belial, worthless; Satan, the opposition to Truth; machiavish (serpent), the world's belief in inharmonious; drakon (dragon), the inhabitant of chaos, spoken of by Isaiah, in the words, "In that day the Lord with his sore and great and strong sword shall punish leviathan the piercing serpent, even leviathan that crooked serpent; and he shall slay the dragon that is in the sea." If Truth is to obliterate evil, there can hardly be any reality in evil.

Now if the unreality of evil is a scientific fact, it is obvious that it must be able to be so proved to be by those who understand reality, in other words, know the Truth, for that knowledge must enable men to free themselves from the lie and its consequences when once it is exposed to them. It is this knowledge which can be acquired by those who will devote themselves to the patient study of the Christian Science text-book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," and it is the demonstration of this knowledge which is known as Christian Science healing. Every single case of healing in Christian Science is the result of some understanding of the allness of God, and of the consequent nothingness of evil. These cases are not few and far between; they are to be counted by the hundreds of thousands, and while they are scattered all over the globe they cover every form of sickness, wretchedness and sin. No man knows better than the Christian Scientist what it means to cast out devils. And there are moments in his work, and moments which fill him with an overpowering sense of the power of divine Love, when he sees a sufferer lifted suddenly out of the hell of pain or misery into the peace of God and learns what it means to say, "I beheld Satan as lightning fall from heaven."

Just for a Rose at Your Window

A Rose Ranch in California That Supplies New York.

From Orange county, California, comes word of a large rose growing industry. The plants are all sent into New York state. A large majority of the hardy roses are started in a rough and ready fashion enough. When the young plants are ready for shipment the waste wood and branches are cut off. This material is cut up into sticks six inches long and stuck into the ground in rows. Then each stick "just grows and grows" and the roses come. Not a rose is sold from these fields, but thousands are given away. A visitor writes in the Los Angeles Daily Times that this rose ranch furnished 10,000 white roses which decorated the Orange Union High School float in the parade of products carnival held in Santa Ana in October.

"While looking at the many varieties and their luxuriant bloom," the writer goes on, "I thought of the old rose 'back home' and the small magenta red one and the thorny yellow one and a big pink one (we never knew the names of any of them only the cabbage roses) of my childhood, and how we loved them, though they only blossomed about two weeks early in June. And here are 30 acres of roses, including 10 acres of great, riotous, luxuriant La France roses in one field."

"Think of attar of roses at 25 cents a drop, and here was a whole township full of fragrance that was above and below you and all around. How happy it made one to revel in so much sweetness and color as a polite attendant slipped off rose after rose, great silvery pink beauties, long-stemmed creamy Marchal Niel, deep crimson roses and California's own color, the sunset yellow. First our hands were full, then one arm, then both, and some overflow in the bottom of the carriage."

"With many lingering glances backward, we drove on from this enchanted place, always with a wish in our hearts that the rose lover in the old home might see and revel in this wonderful sight. And I pondered on the artificial things we work and strive for. Why do we want great ugly square houses, airtight? And I felt I could be happy in a woodshed if it had a cherry red Marie Henriette rose looking in at the east window and a pure white La Marque over the south wall and a dainty Dorothy Perkins clambering all over the roof and swaying down over the sides in long pink plumes, and a little garden at one side of pink, yellow and red roses all growing into each other, and a little green hedge around the whole. What peace of mind, to be able to work, and just to live in California!"

Making New Varieties of Carnations

Very few lovers of carnations have even the remotest idea of the patience and care required to produce a new variety, a variety worthy of introduction to the general public. It is comparatively easy to get interesting new sorts for home use, and the gardener who undertakes this branch of plant culture will find an intensely and constantly absorbing subject of interest because he may at any time produce a prize and is always sure of getting many beautiful and varied new tints and styles of flowers.

One of the most interesting features of growing carnations is the so-called "sporting," which means that a bud on say a red flowered plant may produce white, or perhaps variegated flowers. And if the branch that has produced the "sport" be made into slips or cuttings to produce new plants these plants will continue to produce the "sport" colors until, all of a sudden, they may change to something else. For instance, the variety known as Mrs. Lawson, for which \$30,000 was paid when it was introduced, has been known to produce one dull scarlet, and probably half a dozen each of variegated and white sports. So the carnation fancier is constantly expecting surprises.

Unbusinesslike

There is a certain Pittsburg broker who insists that every clerk in his establishment shall present an immaculate personal appearance.

"If you care to retain your position in this house," said he one morning to the officer whom he had summoned to the private office, "you will have to devote more attention to your toilet. Why, man, you present the appearance of one who has not shaved for a week."

"Beg pardon, sir," said the clerk, "but I am raising a beard."

"That's no excuse," said the broker, "you must do that sort of thing outside business hours."—Harper's Weekly.

The first test of a truly great man is his humility.—Ruskin.

Science and Health

With Key
to the
Scriptures

The text book
of Christian
Science

Mary Baker
Eddy

A complete
list of Mrs.
Eddy's Works
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Five Trunk Lines

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Western Advertising Office, Suite 510, Orchestra Building, 108 Michigan Ave., Chicago.

A Writer of English Farm Life

The English writer, Richard Jefferies, a young man whose work belonged to the 1880's is reviewed as follows in the London Times:

Jefferies makes a yeoman farmer talk with a country relish as good as the best of the kind in George Eliot. Hilary in "Round about a great Estate" is such a type. He runs out to see whose flock is approaching, but before he reaches the gate turns back. "It's Johnson's flock; I know the tang of his tankards." The flat-shaped bells hung on a sheep's neck are tankards; and Hilary could distinguish one flock from another by the varying notes of their bells. Mrs. Luckett invokes the old saying that bread should be full of holes and cheese have none.

The delicious quiet of Jefferies' best cannot be excelled. When the subject of the moment is baking bread in a brick oven, the writing is at one with that sweet toll itself. Here a pure bred English countryman reveals the life of his own neighborhood with the crude and lavish beauty of English country life in the nineteenth century, with glimpses into the older life remembered by the men and women who still plowed or kept sheep in Wiltshire or Surrey. The land is his, and the hills, the sweet streams, and rocky glens. His landscape begins to have something grand and buoyant about it, and hints the sea thoughts so often prompted by these hills, the feeling one so often has in the west country of being in an immense battleship plowing the main. Amid these uplands the eye, too, expects the sea, for there is in the downs themselves something oceanic—the magnitude, the ease, the solitude, the vast playground for cloud-shadows, the flowing placidity in outline of the ocean itself.

But now he sang of faith to things unseen,
Of freedom's birthright given to us in trust,
And words of doughty cheer he spoke between
That made all earthly fortune seem as dust,
Matched with that duty, old as time, and new,
Of being brave and true.

—Lowell.

CHILDRENS DEPARTMENT

PICTURE PUZZLE

A Toy Railroad

Of all the delights in toyland a boy finds nothing better than a really truly railroad train, with engine, cars and tracks. Once, when the President of France traveled to Russia, among his most carefully treasured packages was the long box containing a triumph of the French toy makers' art, a railroad train that would really go. He was carrying it to the young heir to the throne of Russia. The king of Sweden brought to one of the young grandsons of King Edward a self-working automatic train; but probably the finest toy ever built was made on a special order from King Edward for his little Norwegian grandson, Prince Olaf.

The train consists of an engine, baggage car and first, second and third class cars for passengers. It starts from a miniature station and travels over well-laid tracks, through the green country, past pretty houses, over trestles and bridges and tunnels and along canals on which boats are plying. It is halted at intervals by signals that work automatically, and it cannot enter a new section of the line until the arm at the nearest signal post drops, announcing the next block to be clear of traffic. Tall posts hold electric lights, and an observation tower shows where the train dispatcher is busy.

But after all Olaf may not be any happier than other boys who play railroad train with the dining room chairs and can have really truly passengers in the persons of sisters and playmates. Perhaps Olaf, indeed, would think he was having the best time of his life if he could drop in among a happy household of boys and girls in America and learn their games and their ways of having fun.

March

(By a nine-year-old contributor in New Orleans.)

March is here
With best of cheer,
The flowers are very glad;
The birds and trees
And the sweet humming bees,
The butterflies are not a bit sad

March is here,
I love you, dear,
With all your sunny flowers;
You fill the parks
With flying larks,
And sometimes little showers.

A humorist was having his boots blacked. "And is your father a boot-black, too?" he asked the boy. "No, sir," replied the bootblack; "my father is a farmer."

"Ah," said the humorist, "he believes in making hay while the sun shines."—Men and Women

How to Make Colored Crayons

Colored crayons are often regarded by teachers and pupils as one of the luxuries of the school room. Few people know that the common crayon can be transformed, at slight cost, into fine colored ones.

All that is needed is a few bottles, a cup, and a few packages of "Diamond Dyes." The following colors work well; probably the first five will be all that are needed. Yellow for cotton, eosine, light blue, green, bismarck, garnet, cardinal, red, crimson, violet, purple for wool.

Moisten the dye with a little cold water, then add a pint of boiling water. Keep in bottles for use either for ink, colored crayons, diagrams, map coloring, etc.

Use the common school crayons, the soft finish. Place as many as are needed in the cup and pour on dye to cover them. Let them stand about ten minutes. Then pour off the dye, to be kept for further use. Place the wet crayons where they will be kept warm about twelve hours. If the pupils assist in making them there will be an increased appreciation, for children are always interested in things that they can make for themselves.—Teachers' Magazine.

A "Solitaire" Geography Game

Write the names of the states of the Union, arranging them in groups, the A's together, the C's, etc. Or name the states in similar groups, beginning with the letters that you think have the most states. The capital cities of the Union may also be grouped in this way.

What is that which nobody wishes to have and nobody likes to lose? A lawsuit.